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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 1.

Section 1

July 1, 1936

**DROUGHT RELIEF**                      Clothed with authority to start things going at once, Works Administrators of five States, most severely hit by the drought, issued instructions last night designed to put thousands of needy farmers at work on a variety of public projects, says an Associated Press report from St. Paul. Their action came at the end of an all-day conference between State and Federal officials led by Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, who canvassed the situation in North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Minnesota. In sections where the drought has wiped out crops, work on water conservation, farm-to-market roads, rural schools, and recreational projects would provide financial aid for approximately 25,000 persons within a week, Hopkins said. He admitted that the total may be increased to 50,000, contingent on actual needs.

**COPELAND PROMISES NEW BILL**                      An entirely new food and drug bill will be introduced by Senator Copeland and Representative Chapman of Kentucky at the next session of Congress, Senator Copeland announced yesterday in Washington according to a New York Times report. He said that legislative counsel for the Senate and House are now drafting such a bill entirely independent of the Department of Agriculture. We have to have it ready for presentation on the first day of the next session.

**DIVIDENDS INCREASE**                      Reflecting the continued improvement in business, the total of dividends declared last month was the best for a June since 1931, the New York Times reports. The total was \$294,880,158 for 1,345 corporations, compared with \$412,340,784 for 866 companies in the preceding month and with \$255,346,504 for 1,250 companies in June, 1935. In the first half of 1936 dividends amounting to \$1,660,769,361 were voted, against \$1,382,249,354 for the same period last year. It was the largest sum for the first six months in five years.

**TARIFF DILEMMA**                      Dr. William E. Dodd, United States Ambassador to Germany, said yesterday, according to a Chicago report to the Washington Post, that international tariff barriers have brought the world into a dilemma unsurpassed in a thousand years. Free flow of trade and commerce had been blocked off, he declared, with the result that debts were repudiated, nationalist feeling generated and armaments increased.



Soybean                      Economic Notes in Great Britain and the East (June 11)  
Rivalry                      includes: "If the present rate of increased production of  
                                Soya Bean in the U.S.A. continues, Manchuria will have to  
look to her laurels. The value of the bean is undoubtedly becoming ap-  
preciated in the U.S.A., where some six hundred thousand farmers are  
now cultivating it. The acreage under Soya has increased from 500,000  
to over ten times that area in less than twenty years. In twenty-five  
years the value of the crop has increased from \$17,000 to thirty-four  
million dollars and 1935 saw the sharpest increase in the crop gathered!"

Vitamin C                      The Medical Record (June 17) says editorially:  
In Milk                      ". . . At the annual meeting of the American Association  
                                of Medical Milk Commissions in Kansas City in May, Prof.  
W. H. Riddell presented a paper on certified milk as a source of vitamin  
C, in which he stated that experiments at the Kansas Experiment Station  
had demonstrated that certified milk from the major breeds of cattle  
contained an average of 25.5 milligrams of vitamin C per liter (slightly  
more than a quart). Since the human requirement is about 27 milligrams  
daily, it is obvious that a milk of this type is an excellent source of  
the vitamin C needed by man. Certified milk is required to be fresh  
when delivered and apparently does not suffer any appreciable loss of  
the vitamin through aging. Although there is some loss of vitamin C in  
the holding method of pasteurization, studies have shown that there is  
no significant destruction of this factor by quick boiling of certified  
milk and none in the high temperature short-time method of pasteuriza-  
tion, in which milk is heated to 160 degrees F. for 15 seconds in  
stainless steel equipment. Now that pasteurization of certified milk  
is permitted, and this product is on the market, health officials and  
milk producers should give serious consideration to the more general  
adoption of this rapid pasteurizing method. . ."

Poultry                      The United States Egg and Poultry Magazine for July  
Research                      says in its leading editorial: "There is more interest now  
Needs                      in poultry breeding than at any time in many years. There  
                                is more general knowledge of proper feeding even on general  
farms. Poultry has greater consideration which means better care. It  
is time to thoughtfully consider whether our experiment stations, our  
poultry breeders, and our feed experts have similarly advanced their  
ideas, anticipating the need for new knowledge on specific problems of  
immediate or anticipated importance. Have they defined their objectives  
and are they working intelligently toward them? Have they advanced in  
their research studies as fast as the obvious needs of farm poultrymen  
and commercial poultry farmers have a right to expect? Have not our  
leaders, whether in the production or marketing divisions of our in-  
dustry, given primary consideration to volume production? Is it not  
time that all who have a part in controlling foundation breeding stock,  
methods of feeding, and elements of care give greater consideration to  
quality? The consumer will use more eggs and poultry meat when the  
quality is of uniform excellence."



Civil Service      The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
Examinations : examinations: Assistant Physicist (Textiles), female,  
\$2,600; Cadastral Engineer (Aerial Surveys) \$3,800; Asso-  
ciate Cadastral Engineer (Aerial Surveys) \$3,200; Assistant Cadastral  
Engineer (Aerial Surveys) \$2,600; Agronomist (Forage Crops) \$3,800;  
Pathologist (Virus Diseases) \$3,800; Associate Agronomist (Forage Crops)  
\$3,200; Associate Geneticist (Forage Crops) \$3,200; Assistant Agronomist  
(Forage Crops) \$2,600; Climatologist, \$3,800; Geomorphologist, \$3,800;  
Economic Geographer, \$3,800; Statistical Meteorologist, \$3,800; Associate  
Climatologist, \$3,200; Associate Geomorphologist, \$3,200; Associate Eco-  
nomic Geographer, \$3,000; Associate Statistical Meteorologist, \$3,200;  
Assistant Climatologist, \$2,600; Assistant Geomorphologist, \$2,600; As-  
sistant Economic Geographer, \$2,600; Assistant Statistical Meteorologist,  
\$2,600; Inspector of Locomotives, \$4,000; Criminal Research Statistician,  
\$3,800; assembled; applications must be on file with the U. S. Civil  
Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than July 20, 1936.

Vitamin D      A report on Vitamin D tests in poultry rations by  
For Poultry      R. M. Bethke, P. R. Record, C. H. Kick, and D. C. Kennard,  
of the Ohio Experiment Station, appears in Poultry Science  
(July). One paragraph of the summary says: "Irradiated ergosterol is not  
so efficient a source of vitamin D for laying hens as cod liver oil, since  
it required approximately 10 times as many rat units in the form of the  
irradiated sterol as in the form of cod liver oil to produce the same  
results."

Chemical      United States exports of chemicals and related prod-  
Exports      ucts continued to advance in May attaining the highest  
High      point that has been reached in several years with every  
important item on the list except turpentine sharing in  
the gain, according to the Commerce Department. The value received for  
such exports aggregated \$13,798,650 during the month compared with  
\$11,171,000 in May, 1935, and \$8,885,000 in May, 1934, preliminary sta-  
tistics show. Fertilizer exports continued upward in May reaching the  
value of \$1,812,000 compared with \$1,347,000 in April, and \$1,445,000 in  
May, 1935. It is noteworthy that for the first time in several decades  
the United States exported more potash than it imported.

To Save      "France", says an Associated Press report from Paris  
Lake Chad      (June 29), "may change the course of a river in Central  
Africa to save Lake Chad from drying up, General J. M.  
Tilho, French Army hydrographer, indicated. He told the Academy of  
Sciences that a four-month inspection of the region around Lake Chad,  
which once was the colonial goal of three world powers, had disclosed that  
one of the former tributaries, the Logone River, was changing its course  
and its water was being diverted from Lake Chad. The lake, he said, could  
be saved from drying up by bringing the Logone 'back into line.' The  
large fresh-water lake, lying in the middle of Africa and touching both  
French Equatorial Africa and the British colony of Nigeria, has grown  
steadily smaller since white men first saw it about 112 years ago."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 5.00-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.70-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-10.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.75. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 9.25-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 115  $\frac{3}{8}$ -117  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 113  $\frac{3}{8}$ -115  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 (old); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 94-94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -67 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 69; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32; Chi. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 68-74; No. 2, Minneap. 44-45; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 178-184.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$4.25-\$5 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Virginia stock \$4-\$5.50 in city markets; \$3.90-\$4 f.o.b. East Short points. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$3.60-\$4 per 100 pounds in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$0.90-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; Resistants mostly \$1.25 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona Salmon Meats \$2.25-\$3 in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes 75¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 50¢-75¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 28-32 pound average, \$4.10-\$4.50 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; 24-28 pounds \$1.40-\$1.85 f.o.b. cash track Moultrie, Ga.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 12.19 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.36 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.23 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.24 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 Cents; 91 Score, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18 cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ -22 cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 2.

Section 1

July 2, 1936

## MORGENTHAU REPORTS

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau last night reported a year's spending record of \$8,500,000,000, excluding debt retirement, says Robert C. Albright in the Washington Post. He reported an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$4,400,000,000. And he reported the gross public debt at a new high total of \$33,750,000,000, compared with \$28,700,892,624 a year ago. National income, he said, is rising; as a result Federal revenue is increasing; Federal expenditures are on the decline, and the Nation's business is continuing to show steady improvement.

## DROUGHT RELIEF

Federal drought relief plans moved forward on several fronts yesterday, says a Washington report to the New York Times. The Weather Bureau announced that the present urgent need for rain is more widespread than was the case in either 1930 or 1934 at this season of the year. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration promulgated a modification of its 1936 soil conservation program intended to encourage farmers to plant more of such crops than they first intended and at the same time qualify for benefit payments. At a White House conference President Roosevelt directed that a study be made of employment possibilities for farmers in the worst afflicted drought sections. The President is understood to have emphasized the possibilities of small farm reservoirs to hold the rains if and when they come.

## CORN LOANS CALLED

The government in effect has called its loans on last year's corn, which are still outstanding among farmers, the Associated Press reports. The Commodity Credit Corporation made it known that the loans expiring on July 1, for the most part, would not be extended. The Corporation estimated today that \$8,800,000 remained outstanding on about 19,728,000 bushels. Government officials said they would not force sales to collect loans or take possession of pledged corn until ample time had been given to farmers to dispose of it in orderly fashion.

## TO CONTINUE TAXATION SURVEY

The Works Progress Administration approved yesterday an expenditure of \$1,155,588 from new work relief funds to complete a taxation survey being carried out by the unemployed which is expected to serve as the basis for estimating future revenues, proposing tax legislation and amending existing legislation. President Roosevelt is expected formally to endorse the allotment for the project which is being executed by WPA workers under the direction of the Treasury Department and the Central Statistical Bureau.



Co-op                      Counting the steady growth of production credit asso-  
Financing                ciations as "one of the most significant factors in the  
                         progress of agricultural cooperation since the depression,"  
F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration has an-  
nounced that these cooperative institutions loaned farmers \$119,000,000  
during the first half of 1936, or more than one-third of the \$343,000,000  
loaned under the Farm Credit Administration during the six-months period.  
The 550 associations registered a 21 percent increase in business over  
the first half of 1935. This was the third consecutive increase in spring  
financing of crops and livestock since organization of the associations in  
1933-34.

New Casein                "The Chemical Division of the United States Department  
Process                   of Commerce reports the development of a new German proc-  
                         ess for the curdling of skimmilk used in the manufacture  
of casein", says N. H. Hepburn in an article in the American Creamery and  
Poultry Produce Review (June 17). "In the new process", he says, "pectin  
(the acid occurring in ripe fruits which gives their juices the property  
of jelling), is used as the curdling agent and it is claimed that the re-  
sulting casein is superior to that manufactured by present-day methods in  
which curdling is brought about by means of rennet, acids, or boiling.  
Being one of the world's largest producers and consumers of casein, as  
well as pectin, the United States has a special interest in any improved  
processes for the manufacture of these products. Our domestic output of  
casein in 1934 (the latest figures available), was over 37 million pounds,  
sufficient to satisfy about 96 per cent of our industrial requirements  
during that year."

Chisel                    Under the heading "Chiseler a Classy Cognomen When  
Is Useful                It's Farm Implement", a Wellington, Kansas, report to the  
Soil Tool                Topeka Capital (June 28) says: "A 'chisel' being used on  
                         the Walter G. Herrick farm three miles south of Wellington,  
is attracting wide attention. This piece of farm machinery has three  
prongs, spaced 14 inches apart, which go into the soil to a maximum depth  
of 26 inches. The ground tilled with this implement is not turned over  
as in plowing. Instead the chisel loosens the earth and raises it.  
Ground after being chiseled has an appearance of being listed. However,  
the soil worked in this manner must be harrowed the same day to retain  
moisture. As an aid to soil moisture conservation and a check to erosion  
from washing and blowing, it is said to have great possibilities, accord-  
ing to Herrick, who declares the entire 400 acres of land he has under  
cultivation, will be chiseled this year."

First Bale                A Corpus Christi report to the Dallas News (June 23)  
of 1936                   says: "The world's first bale of 1936 cotton arrived in  
Cotton                   Corpus Christi Monday bringing a \$500 premium to its  
                         grower, Teofilo Garcia of La Gulla, Starr County. While  
Garcia's bale was eleven minutes behind one grown by the three Villanueva  
borthers of Hidalgo County, it was declared winner and awarded the prize  
because the Hidalgo bale was judged unmarketable by the classification  
committee of the Corpus Christi Cotton Exchange, which found it green  
and wet."



California                    J. E. Thorp, Secretary of the California Swine Breed-  
Hogs To                    ers Association, writing in Western Livestock Journal (June  
China                    : 23), says in part: "For the past 30 days the writer has  
                             been assisting Getz Bros. of San Francisco in getting  
together a shipment of hogs for the Agricultural Department of the National  
Central University at Nanking, China. These hogs had to pass the agglu-  
tination test, the T.B. test, and vaccinated against cholera, besides  
having their individual pictures taken, to accompany the tabulated pedigree.  
Each hog was ear tagged and the crate that he was to travel in had a cor-  
responding number, which should insure the identity of each hog. It just  
looked as if the Chinese were going at this purebred business right, even  
if the boys here, who furnished the hogs, did think they were altogether  
too fussy."

Soybean Meal                The leading article in Tobacco (June 25) is "What The  
Tobacco                    Connecticut Station is Doing For The Leaf Planters" by  
Fertilizer                Dr. J. P. Anderson, Director of the Windsor substation.  
                             "Fertilizer experiments", he says, in part, "are always  
with us. Most of the field space at the station farm is devoted to ferti-  
lizer trials. After many years of tests, when we think we have just about  
standardized the fertilizer application, new materials are put on the mar-  
ket, and the process starts all over again. A good illustration is fur-  
nished by soybean oil meal. In the tobacco formula it takes the place  
of cottonseed meal -- the standard organic material in this section for  
the last fifty years. The price is about the same as that of cottonseed  
meal, and the composition quite similar. Preliminary tests, at this  
station, show that it produces as good and as much tobacco as can be  
grown with cottonseed meal. It promises to be a sharp competitor for  
cottonseed meal."

Alaska                    The Milwaukee Journal (June 29) prints a half column  
Farmers                    report mailed by Jack Allman, editor of the Matanuska  
Busy                    Valley Pioneer reporting developments in the colony in  
                             Alaska. It says in part: "The season when a real dirt  
farmer does his stuff is now well at hand in the federal colony here in  
the rich Matanuska valley, and even an inexperienced eye can tell that a  
lot of the boys who came here as pioneers from Wisconsin, Minnesota and  
Michigan know what they're doing. . . Practically every tract owner is  
doing his best to get things into shape so that he can produce some crops  
this season. Coming back from a fishing trip about 11 o'clock one night  
(it's light almost always now), we heard tractors grunting and growling  
out in the woods. In some places the big 40-horsepower Diesel machines  
were yanking out stumps; others were ripping big plows through land that  
had already been cleared. One or two were dragging disc harrows, and  
another was wheeling a big grain drill over a big patch of prepared  
ground. Shortage of equipment is spreading this very necessary work out  
over a longer period of time than is best for all, but worlds of work is  
being done and an astonishingly large area is already in production. . .  
Many of the colonists have fields they are proud of. As 'Sourdough Sam'  
says: 'You can't keep a squirrel on the ground in timbered country'. We  
can change that: 'Give a real dirt farmer a piece of land and growing  
weather and he'll produce something besides grumbles and discontent.' And  
if anyone thinks we haven't some real dirt farmers here, let him come and  
take a look!



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.25; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.55-10.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.65. Slaughter lambs, spring lambs good and choice 8.75-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.wheat\* Minneap. 117-119; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 115-117; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 108 7/8-113 7/8; No. 1 Dur. Duluth 110<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-130<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 96-101; Chi. 96-102; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96-98; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80; No. 2 rye Minneap. 65<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-67; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 68-71<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; St. Louis 71; No. 3 yellow Chi. 67-69<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; St. Louis 70. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 31 3/8-31 7/8; K.C. 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Chi. 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; St. Louis 34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 81-83; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 71-77; No. 2 Minneap. 46-47. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 181<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-187<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-\$5 per stave barrel in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$4-\$5 in eastern markets; \$3.40-\$4 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3.50-\$4 per 100 pounds in a few cities. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Arizona stock \$2.25-\$3 in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes 90¢-\$1.62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per 1/2 bushel basket in consuming centers; 50¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-pound average, \$320 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; 24-28 pounds average, \$80-\$125 f.o.b. Moultrie, Ga.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 17 points from the previous close to 12.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.45 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 12.40 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchanged advanced 14 points to 12.38 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 cents; 91 Score, 30<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 90 Score, 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 cents; Y.Americas, 18-18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-26<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents; Standards, 22<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-23 cents; Firsts, 21<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago nominal



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Vol. LXII, No. 3.

Section 1

July 3, 1936

NEW  
HYDROGEN  
WEIGHT

An Ithaca report to the New York Times says that a new weight for the hydrogen atom, the most accurate so far obtained, was announced yesterday at a symposium on nuclear physics at Cornell University, by Professor Kenneth T. Bainbridge of Harvard University. With the mass-spectrograph, Dr. Bainbridge has found that the hydrogen atom, the tiniest among the elements, tips the scale at nearly twice its formerly accepted weight.

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PEEK  
TRADE  
TALK

The press reports from Chicago that George N. Peek, yesterday charged the Administration's policies had opened the United States and the Americas to economic and perhaps political colonization by other nations. He declared, in an address prepared for delivery before the agricultural Club that the trade agreements program is breaking down the American market for American agriculture and industry and by contributing to the prolongation of the farm crisis is undermining the whole basis of recovery. . .

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EMPLOYMENT  
IN MAY

Employment in May, 1936, in the non-agricultural and non-governmental brackets has risen since the 1933 low by more than 4,500,000 persons, Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, revealed yesterday, but she said, employment now falls far short of the high point of 1929 by 5,000,000, says the Washington Post. There are now 30,950,000 persons at work in non-agricultural employments in the United States, Miss Perkins said. She estimated approximately 12,000,000 persons are attached to agriculture and in addition about 3,230,000 are at work on emergency projects financed with Federal funds. The total for all private and regular Government employment, exclusive of agriculture, is estimated by Secretary Perkins to have been about 26,310,000 in May, 1933, and 35,980,000 in May, 1929.

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IOWA BOY  
TIES IN  
JUDGING

Vincent Kelly of Waterloo, Iowa tied today for the individual championship in the farmers' international dairy cattle judging competition at the royal show, the Associated Press reports from Bristol, England. Kelly, who is 18 years old and undefeated at this type of competition, scored 550 points, tying John Atkinson of Middleton-in-Teesdale, England. England won the team championship with 1,630 points. The United States was second with 1,577.

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GERMANY  
BUYS BANANAS

A big shipment of bananas to Germany through a subsidiary company has been arranged by the United Fruit Company. Loading of about 100,000 stems destined for Hamburg and Bremen began at Port Limon yesterday, says a San Jose cable to the New York Times. The shipment is being made on a German refrigerated steamer.

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Frozen Food Prospects      Ward Gates, writing in The Magazine of Wall Street, (June 20, 1936) on "Appraising the Prospects for General Foods," devotes much of the article to a consideration of the possibilities and the difficulties in the frozen food fields. He says in one paragraph: "The hardest nut to crack in this field is the establishment of a distributing system. The first producer of quick-frozen foods who gets a national distributing system set up will have an advantage that no competitor could match except over a period of years. Therefore General Foods has the jump and will hold it for a long time, if not indefinitely. Meanwhile the fact that thus far it is no more than breaking even on its large expenditure in promoting Frosted Foods certainly offers scant lure to potential rivals."

#### Two Kinds of Cooperation

The final paragraph of an article on "The Relationship of Agricultural Cooperation to Consumers' Cooperation" by Joseph G. Knapp, of the Farm Credit Administration -- the leading article in Cooperative Journal (May-June), says, "When consumers' cooperation is carried on largely by farmers, there is clearly little conflict between consumers' cooperation and other forms of agricultural cooperation. When consumers are organized in urban consumer cooperative associations, a problem of relationship arises since organized consumers are interested in securing commodities as cheaply as possible while organized producers are interested in selling their products at as high a price as possible. Upon going into this question, however, it appears that even here the interests of consumers' cooperative associations and agricultural cooperative associations can be harmonized through intelligent negotiation."

Morgan-Webb      Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, British economist addressed On British the Economic Forum in New York, July 1. The New York Times Gold Policy report was in part as follows: "He said Great Britain never would return to the gold standard in any form, but that the pound ultimately would be stabilized on a wholesale price index. Sir Charles said the primary cause of the present economic difficulties of the world was an attempt to finance an economy of abundance with a scarcity system of money. This primary difficulty, he said, was enhanced by the divergent psychologies of the leading industrial nations with respect to the scarcity of metal gold, which has been the basis of money. Britain, he asserted, regarded gold as a commodity, the United States looked upon it as money and France considered it as a medium for the storage of value. The declared policy of Great Britain and of twenty-three other nations that had adopted the sterling standard, Sir Charles said, was to keep money cheap, which precluded a return to gold. He said the pound sterling was operated with a view to raising the world wholesale price level until three objectives were attained. They are: Restoration of the normal activities of industry and employment, insuring of remunerative prices to producers of raw materials and the establishment of equity between debtor and creditor. When these results are achieved, the pound sterling will be stabilized, not on gold, but on the wholesale price level that passes this threefold test."



Ageing Beef In 5 Days "Ageing beef", says the leading article in 'The National Provisioner' (June 27), "to make it more tender and develop flavor is a process which -- if applied to much of the beef produced -- might be an important factor in increasing beef consumption. Ageing is now limited to beef of high quality which moves into trade channels where price is not of first importance. Process of ageing covers a period of 3 to 5 weeks, calls for considerable refrigeration, storage space and investment in product held, and causes heavy shrinkage due to moisture evaporation and necessary trimming. But the result is a meat which is a joy to epicures. More consumers would like such meat if it could be produced at a price within their reach. Beef has been aged in 5 days in a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees F. -- to a tenderness that formerly required 5 weeks -- in experimental tests in New York meat plants. These results were produced by use of a new radiation device -- known as the 'Sterilamp' -- developed by the Westinghouse Lamp Co. It produces germicidal rays which kill mold spores always present in the air, and thereby speeds up ageing of the meat."

Dairy Market Calm. The Dairy Record (June 24) reports from Chicago: "Little or no concern was evidenced by members of the local Mercantile Exchange when the Commodity Exchange Bill became a law last week. Both the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the New York Mercantile Exchange had opposed the inclusion of dairy products in the bill, but with its passage and signature by President Roosevelt there was hardly a ripple on the floor of either board."

To Hunt Arctic Plants "Organizations of four nations," says a Vancouver report to Christian Science Monitor (June 27), "are sponsoring an expedition into Canada's sub-Arctic regions this summer to make a systematic search for rare wild flowers by two brothers of British Columbia, Edward and Joseph Lohbrunners, experienced naturalists. Their collection will be divided between museums in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France. They have the financial support of Lord Aberconway, president of the Royal Horticultural Society and of Kew Gardens, London. The Lohrunner brothers left a few days ago for the North. From Skagway they will travel over the Whitehorse-Yukon railway to the Yukon River and there they will obtain a vessel in which to drift and paddle several hundred miles to carry out their quest. At the Porcupine River they will navigate back into Canadian territory, but within the Arctic Circle. In the great unglaciated regions where life has not been rubbed out by the rivers of ice common in those latitudes for ages, they expect to find many rare plants. The two horticulturists expect to remain in the north until the snow comes, which will be about the middle of September."

Protecting Scientific Freedom The leading editorial article in Nature (June 13) is, "The Protection of Scientific Freedom", and deals principally with experience in aiding "700 displaced scholars who left Germany." The article concludes that "it is mainly from within their own rank that men of science will find the support that enables them still to maintain the vital freedom of thought and investigation without which assuredly our present civilization is doomed."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 2 -- Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.50; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.65. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 8.75-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 122-124; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 120-122; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 113 7/8-118 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 115 7/8-135 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 101 1/4-105 1/2; Chi, 100 1/2-107; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 101-102; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70-71 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 71 1/2-74 1/2; St. Louis 74; No. 3 yellow, Chi, 70 3/4-73; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 34 1/4-34 3/4; K.C. 32 1/2-35; Chi, 32 1/2-34 3/4; St. Louis 35 1/2; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 82-84; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 73-79; No. 2, Minneap. 49-50; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 186-192.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.25-\$4.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Virginia stock \$3.50-\$4.75 in the East; \$3.40-\$3.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.25 per 100 pound sack in New York City. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 90¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Arizona stock \$1.75-\$3 in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. Phoenix. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.34 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 12.36 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.41 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.38 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 18 cents; Y.Americas, 18-18 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/2-26 1/2 cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts, 22-22 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 4,

Section 1.

July 6, 1936

## FRENCH

### WHEAT CONTROL

In a Paris report to the New York Times (July 5) P. J. Philip reports that in a single session that lasted twenty-six hours, the Chamber of Deputies on July 4 completed with a vote of 357 to 215 passage of the bill proposed by the government, setting up a board to fix and control the price of wheat. Members of the board will be selected from among wheat growers, consumers, bakers and millers. Committees for the control of production and sale will be set up in each department of the country. Prices will be fixed during the second half of August, following estimates of production and quality. Compensating benefit will be given by a sliding tax system to small producers whose cost price is high.

## DROUGHT RELIEF PROPOSALS

President Roosevelt may be faced today says a Washington report to the New York Times with making a decision as to whether the Federal Work Relief program is to be radically changed as a result of the spreading Western drought or whether purely emergency drought relief work is to be continued. Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, recommended Saturday that drought-stricken families be moved to better land and that dust bowl land holdings and methods of operation be reorganized. This fundamental work would have to be carried out by the Resettlement Administration, upsetting plans by which the WPA would spend the bulk of the new \$1,425,000,000 work-relief appropriation, and shortening the time period during which the WPA program could operate.

## SWISS GAS TAX PROTEST

A Berne report to the Baltimore Sun says that a one-day automobile strike kept private cars off Switzerland's highways yesterday. The strike was in protest against the high cost of gasoline -- about 62 cents a gallon -- more than half of which is due to import duties. Motor cyclists joined in the protest. Only doctors' cars and commercial trucks operated, while automobile owners walked to meetings held at auto clubs.

## STEEL DEMAND ACTIVE

Except for the July 4 holiday, steelworks operations last week held to a high level, and are expected to resume this week at a rate fairly close to that prevailing prior to the interruption, says Steel, according to a Cleveland report to the Washington Post. Operations of farm machinery manufacturers are holding at a good level for this period, despite the fact some implement plants have closed for inventories. Tractor builders are running at capacity.



Grass                      The Field (London, June 13) says in concluding an  
Farming                   article on mechanization in the hay field: "It is generally  
Flexible                   supposed that to farm on the ley basis implies necessarily  
                         the growing of arable crops; nothing of the sort is essen-  
tial. Leys and old sods can be ploughed up and immediately re-put down  
to grass with excellent results. The enhanced fertility developed from  
ley after ley, after ley, after ley can be cashed in terms of grass or  
of a cereal or other crop as the occasion may dictate, and nobody knows  
what the occasion may dictate, either from the national or from the  
private points of view, and it is this element of uncertainty inherent  
in British farming which constitutes the greatest of all arguments in  
favour of ley farming."

Borax                      In Experimental Farm Notes issued by the Dominion (of  
For Turnips              Canada) Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Fredericton, N.B.,  
                         D. J. MacLeod says in part: "The use of borax as a cor-  
rective for certain plant diseases, particularly brown heart of turnips,  
is now receiving considerable attention in Canada. Findings of the  
Dominion Experimental Farms System show that finely powdered borax  
applied directly in the drill at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre  
satisfactorily controlled this important turnip disease on most soils.  
There were few exceptions where lime was heavily applied or the soil  
was naturally highly alkaline. One of the problems now causing some  
concern to growers is the effect of borax on succeeding crops, especial-  
ly potatoes. Experiments conducted under field conditions have shown  
that borax at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre is not injurious to  
potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, and timothy. Findings in the United  
States and Scotland have shown that borax at rates ranging from 10 to  
20 pounds per acre are actually beneficial to potatoes on certain soils.  
Furthermore potatoes as well as turnips may suffer as a result of a lack  
of boron in the soil. Boron deficiency in the potato manifests itself  
in the form of a rolling of the leaves similar in some respects to the  
virus produced leafroll which may be accompanied in severe cases by dy-  
ing of the tips and margins of the leaves and the development of dark or  
brown spots and streaks in the flesh of the tuber. These symptoms have  
been observed on potatoes from time to time on boron deficient soils.  
Growers are advised not to use borax, particularly for the control of  
potato ailments until the remedy has been thoroughly tested on a small  
scale on their land."

Changes In              Editorial comment in The New Zealand Farmer Stock and  
New Zealand              Station Journal (June 1) says: "The appointment of Mr.  
                         A. H. Cockayne as Director-General of the Department of  
Agriculture should be welcomed by the producers as a very suitable de-  
cision, for the new head of the Department is a world authority on the  
Dominion's most important crop, grass, and he was responsible for the  
training of Mr. Bruce Levy, who has made such important contributions  
to the study of this subject." It also says, "So much valuable work has  
been done in the improvement of economic plants through the research  
work of a number of the Dominion's scientific workers, that the reorgan-  
isation which places Mr. Callaghan, of the Department of Scientific and  
Industrial Research, in the position of chief executive officer of the  
Plant Research Bureau will be welcomed as another indication of progress  
along lines which must produce more results of value to the farmers of  
the country."



Electro-  
Magnetic  
Mutations

The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, June) says in part: "The French Journal *Revue Horticole*, April 16, contains an interesting article by Prof. D. Alberto Pirovano on the artificial production of mutations in plants by treatment in an electro-magnetic field in contrast to the X-rays and gamma-rays, used by most geneticists. Very long wave lengths of low frequency in an intense magnetic field applied to the reproductive organs were found to cause mutations that were transmitted to succeeding generations. Good, viable mutations were most readily obtained by treatment of the anthers shortly before the maturation of the pollen; treatment of the ovules more often led to lethal results. Certain plants, especially those with large pollen grains, such as *Althaea* and *Cucurbita*, most easily gave rise to mutations. These included alteration in the colour of the fruit, reduction in the proportion of male flowers in dioecious plants such as hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), dwarfing, segmentation of leaves or fasciation. With hybrids, treatment of the pollen grains generally gave rise to their enfeeblement and correspondingly increased development of the female organs, for instance in altered coloration and earlier ripening of grapes."

Improved  
Insulin

"Protomine insulin," says a Canadian Press report from Victoria, B.C., (New York Times July 3), "the latest development in the treatment of diabetes, was described in an interview recently by Dr. C. H. Best, who worked with Sir Frederick Banting in the original discovery of insulin. British Columbia salmon play a part in it. The new form of insulin, said Dr. Best, dissolved more slowly in the human system and therefore its effects were more lasting and treatment need not be so frequent. The linking of protomine with insulin was the outcome of the work of Dr. Haggerdorn of Copenhagen, Denmark. Through the work of two Canadian scientists, Dr. D. A. Scott and Dr. Albert Fisher, both of Toronto, the solubility of protomine insulin had been slowed down further by the inclusion of metals in the compound. The substance is an organic chemical and the supply in Canada comes from the sperm of British Columbia salmon, being obtained from the Fisheries Biological Station of Nanaimo."

Favors  
Uniform  
Gas Taxes

"Interstate action for a uniform gasoline tax or an agreement to prevent gasoline smuggling was advocated by Assemblyman John A. Byrnes, chairman of the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, in making public the report of his committee," says the New York Times (July 3). 'There is reason to believe that if the motor vehicle laws of the States were made more uniform, and if a system for more accurate reporting of accidents were adopted on a regional or nation-wide basis, the annual highway accident toll of 36,000 deaths and over a million injuries could be reduced,' the report declared. In making public the report, Mr. Byrnes pointed out that seventeen States now have established commissions on interstate cooperation and are participating through the Council of State Governments in the work of harmonizing the divergent laws and practices of the different States. 'These commissions are primarily concerned with those governmental problems over which the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, but which are interstate in nature,' Mr. Byrnes said."



## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.50; cows good 5.00-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.70-11.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $120\frac{3}{4}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $114\frac{3}{4}$ - $119\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $116\frac{3}{4}$ - $136\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $100\frac{3}{4}$ - $106\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $102\frac{1}{4}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$  (old); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $101$ - $102\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 69  $\frac{3}{8}$ -70  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $73\frac{1}{4}$ - $76\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 74-75; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $71\frac{1}{4}$ - $74\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 73-74; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 33-36; Chi. 33-35; St. Louis  $34\frac{1}{2}$ -35; No. 1 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 81-83; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-78; No. 2, Minneap. 50-51; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $189\frac{1}{2}$ - $196\frac{1}{2}$ .

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.25-\$4.25 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Virginia stock \$3.50-\$4.75 in eastern cities; \$3.40-\$3.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in New York City. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. California Yellows \$1-\$1.20 in a few cities. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, \$325-\$390 bulk per car, auction sales, in New York City; 24-28 pounds \$90-\$150 f.o.b. Moultrie. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.75-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Arizona stock \$2-\$3 in a few cities; jumbos \$1.05 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 75¢-\$1.35 per half-bushel basket in city markets; 50¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.37 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.18 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.39 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 18 cents; Y. Americas, 18- $18\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 5.

Section 1

July 7, 1936

GERMAN TRADE PLEA                      A determined Nazi effort to obtain a favorable readjustment of German-American commercial relations began yesterday the Associated Press reports, when a special Reich trade delegation opened a series of conferences with State and Treasury Department officials. The delegation's immediate objective is an attempt to mitigate the serious import reductions expected to result from the Treasury Department's countervailing duty schedule which goes into effect against eleven German articles July 11.

AAA TAX REFUNDS DENIED                      The petitions of four cotton textile concerns asking refund of \$1,729,151.85 in processing taxes were dismissed by Federal District Judge David J. Davis yesterday the Associated Press reports from Birmingham, on the ground that the mills failed to show they bore the full burden of the tax. In dismissing the suits, Judge Davis held that a recent amendment to the AAA required that petitioners for rebates show that the processing tax was not passed on to consumers.

PROVINCIALISM A MENACE                      Provincialism was called a handicap to international good-will and to good government everywhere and the greatest danger threatening mankind, according to Winnifred Mallon reporting to the New York Times on addresses yesterday at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs. The addresses in which this basic theme was expounded included those at three round-table conferences during the day and at a mass meeting tonight. Dr. Robert McElroy addressed the mass meeting and led a round table on international good-will.

WESTERN FOREST FIRES                      A Sheridan, Wyo., report by the Associated Press says a thousand foresters battled raging forest fires sweeping over 12,000 acres of timberland in Wyoming and Montana tonight. Near Newcastle, Wyo., two fires ate into more than 10,000 acres of forest and 600 civilian conservation workers and forest rangers faced the blistering heat under a torrid sun in an effort to halt the flames.

SUGAR STOCKS                      For the fifth successive year, world sugar stocks will show a decrease on August 31, B. W. Dyer & Co. estimates. Stocks for that date were forecast at 8,786,000 long tons, a drop of 1,090,000 from the year before. The high was 12,953,000 tons on August 31, 1931, says an Associated Press report from New York.



Erosion                                "At the Lyamungu Coffee Experimental Station, Moshi,  
In Coffee                                East Africa," says an article in The Planters' Chronicle  
Plantations                              (India, May 30), "a series of interesting experiments  
   have been undertaken to ascertain the actual loss of top  
soil from erosion in coffee plantations. The results of these were published in the East African Agricultural Journal last year and have yielded remarkable figures to show how loss of top soil can be minimised to a negligible quantity by the use of cover crops and crotalaria hedges planted on low contour bunds 32 feet apart. The plots were laid out on fields having a gradient of one in six. The loss of soil from the clean weeded plots varied from 8.3 to 18.5 tons per acre during a period of only four months of the rainy season, during which 56 inches of rain was registered. The use of the bund-hedges alone reduced the loss to 0.85 tons per acre in spite of breaches occurring in the bunds. By means of cover crops alone, and various kinds were tried, the maximum loss on all plots worked out at 0.174 tons per acre, but the lowest loss of all was on plots which combined both the cover-crop and bund-hedge methods, in which the loss only amounted to 0.08 tons per acre."

Jackson                                The Geographical Review (July) includes an article by  
Hole Area                                Preston E. James, University of Michigan, on Regional Plan-  
Plans                                        ning in the Jackson Hole Country, in which the author  
   states some of the factors behind his opening sentence,  
"Too many regional plans and too many regional planners have succeeded only in stalling the process of settlement in the Jackson Hole country of western Wuoming." The article is divided into sections: The Land; The Couse of Settlement; Problems and Patterns of Circulation; Wild Game; Projects for Preservation of the Natural Scenery; Is Jackson Hole 'Submarginal?'; and Conclusion. His final sentences are: "Neither of the two opposed plans for the area has been able to gain a clear decision and the chance to proceed without interruption. Any decision one might make is likely to be colored by the preconceptions one brings to the problem. To the outsider the concept of a wide extent of territory returned as nearly as possible to its natural state has a strong appeal especially when one views by comparison the devastated landscapes of the lumbering and mining areas of our western states. But there are real difficulties involved in the creation of such a territory after settlers have already become attached to the land."

Horticulture                            The first International Horticultural Exposition to be  
Show At                                    held under sponsorship of the Union Stock Yard and Transit  
International                              Company, is scheduled for September 12 to 20 in the new  
   International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards in  
connection with the International Live Stock Exposition. A large number of horticultural organizations are cooperating, the sponsor says. The organizers propose to give the same assistance to flower and fruit growers that has been given for many years to stockmen and grain growers. An advisory committee to formulate plans for the International Horticultural Exposition recently met in Chicago. Dr. J. C. Blair, director of the Horticultural Department of the University of Illinois, was appointed chairman, and Dr. August Koch, of the Chicago Park District, was made vice-chairman.



New Car Registrations      "New passenter car registrations," says a Detroit report to Wall Street Journal (July 3), "during May totaled 392,750 units, according to R. L. Polk & Co. This total only twice has been exceeded in that month, in 1926 and 1929. The month's total is 1.12% less than the 396,190 new cars registered in April, and is 33.95% ahead of May, 1935, when the sales were 293,199. Total for the first five months is 1,483,662, compared with 1,181,576 in the same period last year. Truck and commercial car registrations continue the all-time record pace of earlier months. The registrations for May were 62,183 units, a decrease of 4.28% from the 64,961 total in April, but an all-time peak for the month. In May, 1935, the figure was 47,968 units, giving May, 1936, an increase of 29.63%."

National Income      A brief editorial note in Banking (July) says: "If the increase in national income during the first quarter of the current year is maintained, it is estimated by the Alexander Hamilton Institute that the income of the American people in 1936 will aggregate \$58,000,000,000. That is a long way from the \$31,000,000,000 income of 1929, but it has the merit of being more in hand and less on paper."

Japan Cotton Trade      In a long editorial, "Cotton Goods from Abroad", the Wall Street Journal (July 6) comment on the "alarm in certain quarters" over the increase in imports of Japanese textiles and says, "their position seems understandable, at least at first glance." The editorial summarizes the imports for the five years from 1931 to 1935 and shows the total valuation is \$2,333,000. It then contrasts the total value of raw cotton exported to Japan for the same five years, \$463,125,000, and continues: "In other words the value of the raw cotton sold to Japan was one hundred and ninety-eight times the value of our cotton cloth imports from Japan during the five-year period. If we contrast the poorest year of the five, from the standpoint of raw cotton exports, 1931, with the year in which we bought the most Japanese cotton goods, 1935, the ratio would be forty-five to one in favor of the United States. The point is frequently made that Japan merely buys this cotton from the United States because she cannot get it elsewhere. This is undoubtedly true; but it has also been pointed out, equally truly, that she might get a fraction of her supply elsewhere if national policy dictated such a move, and that a loss of even three percent of our raw cotton sales to Japan would be greater, in dollar value, than the entire amount of her cotton goods imported by us. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that about 90 percent of the goods which are competitive with the Japanese imports are made in the same area from which the cotton exported comes, the South.

Viability of Iris Pollen      In the Bulletin of the American Iris Society, (June) Dr. Ford B. Rogers reports results of pollination of iris with pollen sent by him by mail from other growers. He considered the results "very successful", and says: "The great benefit to hybridizers is easily seen." Individual anthers of the pollen parent were mailed in small glass vials and some were stored from one to three weeks in a refrigerator.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.50; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.70-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.75. Slaughter spring lambs, good and choice 8.75-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr\* Minneap.  $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $141\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 109-111 (New) and 107-112 (old); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $74\frac{3}{8}$ - $75\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80-82; St. Louis 80-82; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $76\frac{3}{4}$ - $77\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $38\frac{1}{4}$ - $38\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $38\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $35\frac{3}{4}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 85-87; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-81; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199-206.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.75-\$4.50 per stave barrel in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$4-\$4.65 in city markets; \$3.65-\$3.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$3-\$3.50 per 100 pounds in Boston. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 75¢-\$1.75 per 1/2-bushel hamper in terminal markets; 60¢-90¢ f.o.b. Macon. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Yellows \$1-\$1.35 in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Arizona stock \$1.75-\$2.50 in a few cities.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 13 points from the previous close to 12.50 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.29 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.52 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $32\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas, 19- $19\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 6.

Section 1.

July 8, 1936

## COTTON POOL SOLD OUT

The cotton producers' pool, a Government agency, completed yesterday the liquidation of its contracts for cotton for future delivery, says a New York Times report. Thus for the first time since 1930 when the old Federal Farm Loan Board started to aid cotton by operating in the futures markets, the United States Government is out of the contract cotton market. About ten days ago, the manager of the pool started liquidating its holdings of 125,000 bales of cotton in the October delivery. Just at the close of trading yesterday, brokers took over the last 25,000 bales of October contracts held by the pool.

## TELEVISION SHOW

Television staged its first planned show over the metropolitan area yesterday afternoon, favored by the atmospheric conditions of a perfect July day, the New York Times reports. The invited guests who viewed the performance at Radio City were licensees of the Radio Corporation of America. All others who looked in from the outside were uninvited. The demonstration revealed that television on the ultra-short waves is no more secret than sound broadcasting, which also has its eavesdroppers. Otto S. Schairer, vice president in charge of patents for the organization, revealed that three sets were now in operation in this area, the most distant being at Harrison, N. J. Within a short time he estimated more than 100 receivers would be distributed at scattered outposts.

## CANADIAN WHEAT

The wheat surplus which has haunted two Canadian governments practically ceased to be a factor yesterday says a Montreal report to the New York Times when an official crop report confirmed Western reports of damage from sweltering heat and drought, which probably will mean that the carryover will be the normal 50,000,000 bushels or even less. The new Canadian Wheat Board appointed by the present government took over 298,356,000 bushels of cash and future wheat on Dec. 7. It has been selling actively since then, although the price level which ruled meant that the government was bound to incur a loss on its total holdings and pegging transactions since 1931.

## National Income Estimate

National income in the United States rose in May for the third consecutive month, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, says a New York report to the Washington Post. While it did not regain the peak of the recovery movement reached last October, it was 15.2 percent higher than in May last year. The national income in May this year amounted to \$4,847,000,000 as compared with \$4,747,000 in April and with \$4,207,000,000 in May, 1935.



Poultry Storage Research      Ice and Cold Storage (London, June) says: "Experiments have been carried out at the Low Temperature Research Station in connection with the gas storage of both frozen and chilled chickens. . . . "The outcome of the tests has been disappointing, but hope is entertained of the discovery of a laboratory method which can be applied successfully on a commercial scale. Previous research work showed that undrawn chickens stored in 100 percent carbon dioxide gas show a tendency to autodigestion from the gut, which results in softening and the decomposition of the wall of the belly. This defect has not been diminished by improvements in technique or by pre-slaughter starvation, so that two-months storage at -0.5 to -1 degrees C. is the best that can be accomplished. . . . So far as can be ascertained from the data obtained, gas storage increased the induction period of the fat of the skin to about twice its value in air, although during most of the time in storage the concentration of oxygen stood at less than 4 percent of the normal figure. . . . Determination of free acidity, carried out in the usual manner, indicated a rapid rise in free-acid content corresponding with the appearance of signs of mould on the skin, and a relatively much slower development of acidity in the fat of the gas-stored chickens. . . "

Immunizing For Swine Influenza      In the Journal of Experimental Medicine (July), Richard E. Shope, M. D. of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Princeton, N. J., reports on Immunization Experiments With Swine Influenza Virus. In summary paragraphs, he says that swine influenza virus from the lungs of infected ferrets or mice immunizes swine to swine influenza, but notes that field experiments indicate the hazard involved in this means of immunization.

Selenium Makes Eggs Abnormal      Science Service reports from Brookings, S. D., as follows: "Selenium in eggs can cause freak growths in the unhatched chicks, frequently killing them before they are fully developed. This new sidelight on the problem of 'selenium-sick' soils in certain parts of the west is provided by Dr. Kurt W. Franke of the University of South Dakota. Dr. Franke's research, in which he had as associates A. L. Moxon, W. E. Poley, and W. C. Tully, was originally suggested by the low hatches obtained from eggs in the selenium-soil area, from fowls fed on grain raised there. They decided to make a direct test on the eggs themselves. Eggs from selenium-free flocks were given minute doses of two different selenium compounds, by means of hypodermic needle thrust through the shell into the eggs' air spaces. The tiny holes were sealed over with bits of paper dipped in egg white. Then the eggs were incubated in the usual way. The selenium compounds either proved deadly at once, or more frequently caused abnormal development of the embryo chick into various types of 'monsters' which would have been unable to live had they hatched. The same technique used with other poisons such as arsenic, fluorine, and lead also caused abnormalities in development, but not of the same extreme types as those produced by the selenium injections."



Corn Belt  
Livestock

Discussing The Place of Livestock In Land Adjustment, Prof. F. G. King of Purdue University in The Purdue Agriculturist (June) says in part: "Utilization of less corn and more grass and roughage in the corn belt should be governed, so far as possible, by the principle of avoiding competition with other areas producing the same general classes of feed. The great pasture sections of the West are already supplying an abundance of lambs for the late summer and fall markets. They are raising liberal quantities of feeder and grass fat cattle. They must of necessity continue the same general class of product. An adjusted corn belt should try to avoid so far as possible competition with western pastures by producing finished animals, or by marketing its livestock at a season of the year when western cattle and lambs are not crowding the market. The former can be done reasonably well with cattle, and the latter with sheep."

Arsenicals

Injure

Bees

Reviewing bee losses from arsenical insecticides used in agriculture, Erwin C. Alfonsus of Wisconsin writes in American Bee Journal (July ) a final paragraph that says: "Insecticide workers in Germany are engaged along two lines in cooperation with apiculture: 1. Replacement of arsenical sprays with insecticidal materials less toxic to honeybees, such as pyrethrum, etc. 2. Search for a substance to be added to the arsenical sprays which will repel honeybees more readily and for longer periods than does lime sulfur."

Civil Service

Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: Photographer (Wet Plate) or (Dry Plate), \$1,800; Assistant Photographer (Wet Plate) or (Dry Plate) \$1,620; Junior Photographer (Wet Plate), or (Dry Plate), \$1,440; Under Photographer (Wet Plate), or (Dry Plate), \$1,260; Principal Lithographic Draftsman, \$2,300; Senior Lithographic Draftsman, \$2,000; Lithographic Draftsman, \$1,800; Assistant Lithographic Draftsman, \$1,620; Head Photographer, \$2,600; Principal Photographer \$2,300; Senior Photographer, \$2,000; Chief Topographic Draftsman, \$2,600; Principal Topographic Draftsman, \$2,300; Senior Topographic Draftsman, \$2,000; Topographic Draftsman, \$1,800; Inspector of Scales and Weighing, \$2,600; Assistant Inspector of Scales and Weighing, \$2,000; assembled; applications to be on filed not later than July 27, 1935, with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Trained

Farm

Leaders

An editorial, "Farm Leaders" in Prairie Farmer (July 4) says in part: "To one whose memory goes back over a considerable span of years, one of the most encouraging developments in agriculture is the increase in the number of capable farm leaders. Twenty-five years ago farmers with enough self-confidence and executive ability to step out successfully in community or state or national affairs were few indeed. Now there are many. The growth of farm organizations and cooperatives, the training received in local administration of AAA and soil conservation programs, has developed a battalion of farm shock troops which holds great promise for the future. Perhaps most promising of all is the growth of leadership among the farm young people. One has only to attend a meeting of 4-H clubbers or Future Farmers to have his faith renewed in the future of rural civilization in America."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.50; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -126 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 120-125; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 122-142; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 110-116 $\frac{1}{2}$  (old or new); No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 89; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 87-89; St. Louis 85; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81-84; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38  $\frac{3}{8}$ -38  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C. 39-41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 35-40; St. Louis 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ -40; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 88-90; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 77-84; No. 2, Minneap. 57-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 205-211.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-\$4.75 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Virginia stock \$4-\$4.75 in city markets; \$3.90-\$4.15 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, \$0.85-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 60¢-\$1 f.o.b. Macon. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 80¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Yellows \$1-\$1.15 in a few cities. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.25-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; jumbos 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.54 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.39 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.59 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.47 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-27 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXII, No. 7

Section 1.

July 9, 1936

## FAVORS

### GOLD

### INCREASE

A moderate increase in the gold content of the dollar as a means of preventing runaway credit inflation was advocated yesterday by Edmund Platt, vice president of the Marine Midland Group, Inc., of New York, and former vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Platt was a speaker at a round table conference on credit control at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia, according to a Charlottesville, Va., report by Felix Bruner in the Washington Post. Calling attention to the enormous imports of unwanted gold into this country, the speaker declared that if France is forced to devalue her currency further the fault will be ours. The American dollar, he said, is certainly greatly undervalued and we could moderately lower the price of gold without any damage to our own economy.

## RECORD

### IN WARD

### SALES

Montgomery Ward & Co., according to an Associated Press report from Chicago, yesterday reported sales volume for June and for the five-months period ending in June was the largest of any corresponding periods in the company's history. June sales totaled \$30,330,174, compared with \$23,822,297 in June, 1935, an increase of 27 percent. Sales for the five months period totaled \$133,727,454, compared with \$112,995,864 the corresponding period last year, an increase of 18 percent.

## VIRGINIA

### DROUGHT

### PROGRAM

The Virginia drought relief committee drew up a program yesterday the Associated Press reports from Blacksburg, calling for 2,000 emergency feed and seed loans, agricultural work relief programs and efforts to obtain minimum prices for seed and feed and minimum freight rates as a means of relieving conditions in 14 southwest Virginia counties. The loans, as recommended by the committee, averaging \$110, would be supplied by the Resettlement Administration. The work relief projects, to be developed under the Soil Conservation Service, would include production and distribution of agricultural lime, prevention of erosion and improvement of pastures. The committee announced its purpose as that of making the program one of rehabilitation and agricultural improvement rather than direct relief.

## JAPAN

### POLICY

### IN CHINA

Provided Nanking reduces certain tariff schedules inimical to Japanese goods, Japan will cooperate in preventing the North China smuggling, says a New York Times wireless from Tokyo. The Chinese tariff of 200 percent ad valorem on rayon is virtually prohibitive to Japanese goods and the schedule on sugar is also considered specially obnoxious by Japanese producers.



Wisconsin  
Planting  
Record

The July issue of American Forests says, "Since the establishment of the first State forest plantation in 1911, Wisconsin has planted 57,131,649 trees, a quarter century total that will be practically duplicated annually under the present conservation department expansion program. C. L. Harrington, State Superintendent of Forests and Parks, has announced that the present tree nursery expansion calls for an annual forest tree output of 50,000,000 by 1938. The first tree plantings have already been made this year with the year's total plant to run from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000. State tree planting efforts are centered on increasing the total of evergreen forests, the state nurseries producing jack pine, Norway pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Norway spruce and white spruce. State tree plantations established during the last twenty-five years take in 66,706 acres. The earliest State tree plantations have now reached a size where they have merchantable value as pulpwood when thinning operations are necessary."

Preserve  
Standards

The Canner (June 27) notes that when the Federal Trade Commission held hearings recently in Washington and in Chicago, no one appeared to oppose the standards for preserves, jams and similar products which the National Preservers' Association has proposed. The article says: "On the other hand, preservers who want to see the standards adopted by the Food and Drug Administration and made a part of the Federal Trade Commission's working equipment to blast misbranding and deception out of business, put their views vigorously on record."

"We Must  
Add"

In an editorial, Progressive Farmer (July) list "seven additions the South must make to achieve full prosperity" and says, "all are making gratifying progress." These are: "(1) We must add animal production to plant production. (2) We must add winter farming to summer farming. (3) We must add soil-building to soil-use. (4) We must add scientific forest management to scientific field management. (5) We must add marketing skill to production skill. (6) We must add community achievement to individual achievement. (7) We must add the power of organization to the power of individual achievement."

Soil  
Engineering

"Through the remarkable meeting of soil students and engineers that was held last week at Harvard University as the First International Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering," says the first paragraph of a leading editorial in Engineering News-Record (July 2), "a highly important new engineering science formally took its place in the domain of the civil engineer. It was not new born, for it has been growing for a dozen years past. The conference, however, represented its confirmation as an essential and competent component of engineering science. Coupled with this new science, moreover, is a new engineering art, that of controlling earth actions and constructing in earth. Younger even than the science, it also has a record of accomplishment and high promise of future performance."



15 Years of Furfural      An article by Fredus N. Peters, Jr. on The Furans appears in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (July).

The first and last paragraphs say: "Almost fifteen years have passed since furfural entered the industrial chemical field, and it may be of interest to review the rise of the furans to more or less industrial prominence and see what promises made for these products in 1922 have reached fruition. To the casual reader, achievements are more interesting than failures but to the student the latter are often more instructive. Hence this paper takes the unconventional course of recording the failures as well as the triumphs of furfural and its derivatives. Regardless of what is in store, it may be said in conclusion that for fifteen years furfural has proved of absorbing interest to its sponsors, it has fulfilled and exceeded their fondest dreams in some respects, it has cruelly disappointed them in others, it has grown from a 'laboratory curiosity' to a tank car commodity, it has merited over three thousand literature references, and yet its possibilities in many fields are almost unexplored. In these respects furfural is probably not unique among synthetic organic chemicals but at least it has earned an enviable position among the chemical achievements of the last fifteen years."

The Big Telescope Mirror      Writing to Nature (London, June 20) of the transportation of the 200-inch mirror from the Corning glass works to the California Institute of Technology, Dr. G. E. Hale comments: "To an old-timer like myself it is difficult to realise, when looking at the new disk, that the central hole has an aperture equal to that of the 40-inch Yerkes refractor. No other scale gauge could be more striking to me, as I recall so vividly the arrival of the 40-inch objective at the Yerkes Observatory in 1897. Contrasted with our previous refractors, it greatly excited our anticipations, and our hopes of good performance have not been disappointed during the intervening years."

International Institute Analysis      In a second and concluding article in International Review of Agriculture, A. Emanuel continues a discussion of Agricultural Protectionism and the Agricultural Situation, 1925-29. His concluding section says, in part: "An attempt was made to analyse the actual changes which either have taken place, or were taking place, in the conditions of agricultural production and trade in the course of the period 1925-29, and which worked at cross purposes with each other, making for conflicts and maladjustment. Our examination of the trends in the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, in monetary conditions and capital movements, in agricultural prices and in the evolution of world trade in agricultural products tended to show that, far from the hoped-for balance being established, the lack of balance in the economic situation of world agriculture was becoming increasingly pronounced. As the depression resulting from the accentuation of these maladjustments deepened, the belief in the possibility of economic restoration on the basis of pre-war standards of 'normality' tended to fade and give place to attempts at intervention and control. The nature and significance of this change, as well as the evolution and effects of the various measures of intervention in the domain of agriculture, will form the subject matter of later studies."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.25; cows good 4.75-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.55-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.45-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 126  $7/8$ -128  $7/8$ ; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 124  $7/8$ -126  $7/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -126 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ -143 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$  (new); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 73  $1/8$ -74  $5/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91-92 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38  $1/8$ -38  $5/8$ ; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 36-39; St. Louis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 91-93; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 80-87; No. 2, Minneap. 57-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199-205.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$4-\$4.75 per stave barrel in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$4-\$4.75 in eastern markets; \$3.90-\$4 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Points. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, 90¢-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 60¢-\$1 f.o.b. Macon. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. California Yellows \$1-\$1.15 in city markets. Georgia, Florida and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pound average, \$305-\$350 bulk per car, auction sales in New York; \$60-\$100 f.o.b. Moultrie, Ga.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 58 points from the previous close to 13.12 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.44 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 54 points to 13.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 61 points to 13.08 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXII, No. 8

Section 1.

July 10, 1936

FOREIGN  
TRADE  
IMPROVING

United States foreign trade is making progress toward recovery in world markets and the outlook is more encouraging than at the beginning of the year, according to a statement issued yesterday by the National Foreign Trade Council and Association, the New York Times reports. Trade in the first six months of this year, it is estimated, will reach a total of \$2,300,000,000, with only a slight difference between values of exports and imports. While the gains in trade have been most prominent in exports of manufactured goods, it is said, agricultural products are generally showing up better. Fruits, fresh, dried and canned, and nuts are all going forward in larger volumes. Wheat flour indicates better progress, but meat products are hampered by restrictions in foreign markets, the council says. United States raw cotton, it is declared, although competing with new sources of supply, is meeting this competition with increasing success.

LOWDEN  
ON SOIL  
CONSERVING

An agreement that farmers should be paid bounties for soil conserving practices emerged yesterday, an Associated Press report from Topeka says, from a conference between Gov. Alf M. Landon and Frank O. Lowden, who told a press conference they were agreed on a farm program. "We agreed that to get land into legumes or permanent grasses," Lowden said, "that bounties would have to be paid and the country would benefit." "Would that be a permanent program?" Lowden was asked. "Oh, yes," he replied. "We also discussed the conservation of farm population as well as conservation of the soil. The future of the country depends upon conservation of the farm population."

COTTON  
POOL  
CLOSED

By a slow but steady whittling process involving buying as well as selling, a Mississippi banker and planter operating as a Government official finally has accomplished the delicate task of unloading approximately 2,400,000 bales of cotton without disturbing a sensitive market, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. Completion of this unloading during the last few days marked the liquidation of the producers' cotton pool, created by the now invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act to take over the vast cotton holdings of the so-called Hoover Farm Board which had been dumped upon the Farm Credit Administration, at a heavy loss. The dealings of the Mississippian, Oscar G. Johnston, resulted, it was asserted today, in profit rather than loss. The extent of the profit, however, was undetermined and was chalked down as a gain only so far as AAA transactions were concerned, for many millions of dollars had been lost during pre-AAA days on the same cotton.



USSR                      Brief excerpts from an article on agriculture in the  
Farm                      USSR, contributed to Economic Survey (April) by I. Motorin  
Notes                      are as follows: "The chief feature of 1935 in agriculture  
                            was the carrying out of all agricultural work up to sched-  
ule, the work being at the same time better done than formerly. Quicker  
reaping in 1935 made it possible to increase the speed of threshing  
operations. By September 15 all grain crops had been reaped and more than  
ninety percent threshed. There were striking achievements in 1935 in the  
cultivation of such crops as cotton and sugar beet. By November 5,  
12,933,700 centners of cotton had been gathered in on collective and  
peasant farms while in 1934 only 7,611,000 centners had been gathered  
by that date. In an extremely short period of time the problem of the  
industrialisation of the USSR has been solved, and as a result it has  
been possible to provide agriculture with first class machinery. The  
number of collective farms served by machine tractor stations is in-  
creasing. In 1932 the number served was 71,800, in 1934 -- 108,000 in  
1935 -- 132,700 and in 1936 the number served will be 150,000. Remarka-  
ble results were attained during the year in the utilisation of combines.  
The average area worked per combine was doubled. The figures for  
hectares per combine during the last three years were 1933 -- 70, 1934 --  
124.7, 1935 -- 259. Whereas in the United States 230 hectares are har-  
vested per combine, in the USSR the figure is 259 hectares. The de-  
liveries of grain to the State coming from State farms are yearly in-  
creasing. Whereas in 1934 a total of 126.9 million poods were delivered  
to the State from State farms, in 1935 165,600,000 were delivered."

Ecological                      Ecological Monographs for July includes two articles:  
Monographs                      The Composition and Dynamics of a Beech-Maple Climax Com-  
                            munity, by Arthur B. Williams of the Cleveland Museum of  
Natural History; and Moisture Relations in the Chaparral of the Santa  
Monica Mountains, California, by Harry L. Bauer.

Montreal                      An article in Science (July 3) says in part: "Work  
Botanical                      on the construction of the Montreal Botanical Garden,  
Garden                      which has been in prospect for several years, has been  
                            commenced this spring. The garden is administered by a  
commission of five, which includes the directors of the botanical depart-  
ments of both the University of Montreal and McGill University. The  
first section of the garden, comprising about 150 acres, is expected to  
be ready for inauguration by 1942 for the tricentennial celebration of  
the founding of Montreal. Eventually the garden is to cover almost 600  
acres of ground. This fall the Montreal Botanical Garden expects to con-  
tribute for the first time to the international seed exchange, which is  
maintained between the botanical gardens of the world, by offering seeds  
of various interesting and little known Canadian plants."

Fighting                      Clyde E. Learned, of the Denver Office of the Bureau  
Snowdrifts                      of Public Roads is author of an article on Fighting Snow-  
                            drifts in Engineering News-Record (July 2). An editorial  
note comments that it "presents a striking picture of one of the less  
known actions of the annual battle of modern road transport with winter  
cold and snow."



Plant Drug.                    Discussing an address by Harold Dean before the Brit-  
Research                    ish Pharmaceutical Conference recently, The Lancet (June 27)  
Needed                    comments that the earliest list of drugs, the Ebers Papyrus  
                             from Egypt listed more drugs than the British Pharmacopoeia.  
"It has been inferred from this," the article continues, "that the vege-  
table drugs of value are strictly limited in number; it may perhaps be  
inferred with more justice that there is much research work waiting to  
be done by bodies like the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. Deane's  
own view is that there will be a still greater falling off in the use of  
vegetable drugs and that only such plants as the opium poppy, digitalis,  
and belladonna, which have active principles with readily determined  
properties, are likely to remain of importance. He admits, however, that  
'there are drugs which have properties at present unknown or unproved  
that may be valuable and research might find them out.' Continental  
opinion favours the view that the day of vegetable materia medica has  
not passed. In many countries vegetable drugs are used more extensively  
than they are here and several Central European Governments are assisting  
agriculturists to cultivate them. In Soviet Russia elaborate plans have  
been made for the cultivation of vegetable drugs, and laboratory work is  
to be encouraged with the object of sifting the wheat from the chaff in  
a field which is rank with tares."

Cattle                    "Bids were rejected Wednesday," the Wall Street Journal  
Hide Bids                    (July 9) reports from Washington, "by the Federal Surplus  
Rejected                    Commodities Corp. on more than 32,000 cattle hides 'in  
                             order not to disturb the leather market.' Bids were ac-  
                             cepted on about 15,000 calfskins representing six of the 22 lots offered  
for sale. Rejected bids, Corporation officials said were refused under  
a policy not to cut below the market."

"Rain                    Facts About Sugar (July) reports as follows from Paul,  
Irrigation"                    Idaho: "Experiments with an artificial rainmaker are being  
                             conducted by the Amalgamated Sugar Company on 300 acres of  
land here, to determine what effects regularly spaced showers will have  
in increasing the sugar content of beets. It is not proposed to use the  
rainmaker in place of orthodox methods of irrigation, but rather as a  
supplement to provide gentle rain storms, the advantages of which have  
long been understood. The rainmaker consists of a light portable pipe,  
with numerous revolving sprinkler attachments and power pumping machin-  
ery. Water is taken from a nearby canal. The sugar content of the beets  
grown on the land used in the experiment has been 17 to 18 percent in for-  
mer years. If the content shows an appreciable gain as a result of the  
experiment, it is possible that 'rain machines' may be adopted as regu-  
lation equipment. An hour's spraying with the machine is estimated to  
be equivalent to an inch of rain fall. After spraying the area reached  
by its sprinklers, the pipe is moved to a new location. About ten acres  
can be covered in a day with the equipment in use. This method of ir-  
rigating was developed in California, where it has been used on sugar  
beets and other crops."



July 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00; cows good 4.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 128  $\frac{3}{8}$ -130  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2, D. No. Spr.\* Minneap. 126  $\frac{3}{8}$ -128  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ -128 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth; 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ -145 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 108-111; Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 91-93; St. Louis 88; No. 3, Chi. 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ -38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -39; Chi. 36-38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 92-94; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 82-89; No. 2, Minneap. 59-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-206.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$4-\$4.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$3.90-\$4 f.o.b. East Shore points. North Carolina stock \$4-\$4.75 in the East. Georgia Hiley peaches, various sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 75¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. California Yellows \$1-\$1.25 in city markets. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; jumbos 85¢-f.o.b. Phoenix.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 13.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.33 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 13.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 13.04 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 19 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 9.

Section 1

July 11, 1936

UNIFORM                    Placing Government leave provisions on a uniform basis  
LEAVE                    for the first time, under authority granted by the last  
ORDER                    Congress, President Roosevelt yesterday signed an executive  
                         order setting forth regulations under which the new vaca-  
tion and sick leave laws are to be administered, says a Washington Post  
report which gives detailed information on several features of the new  
order. The rules, on the whole it says, constitute a liberal interpre-  
tation of the law, which fixes the annual leave at 26 days and the sick  
leave at 15 days, with an accumulative privilege up to 90, including a  
30-day allowance for emergencies.

ROCKEFELLER              The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday, the  
FOUNDATION              New York Times reports, that it had spent \$12,725,439 in  
REPORT                    1935. Max Mason disclosed that \$2,200,000 was budgeted  
                         in 1935 for the work of its international health division.  
Grants were made for research work on yellow fever, malaria, hookworm,  
typhoid fever and other diseases. Local and central government health  
services were aided in many States and nations and several grants made  
to educational institutions to promote the study of public health. Ap-  
propriations totaling \$2,426,125 were allotted to natural sciences,  
chiefly in connection with projects in experimental biology. The founda-  
tion administered in 1935 fifty-one fellowships in this field.

COTTON                    The Commodity Credit Corporation announced yesterday,  
LOANS                    says a New York Times report from Washington that the 10-  
CALLED                    cent and 9-cent cotton loans on 1935~~36~~ cotton that will  
                         mature on July 31 will not be renewed and payment will be  
expected promptly at maturity. At the present prices for spot cotton,  
the corporation said, producers should have substantial equities in the  
cotton pledged to secure these loans and should be in position to repay  
the amount of the loans plus interest and proper charges.

FARES DOWN,  
TRAFFIC UP                According to a Baltimore Sun report from Washington,  
                         eastern railroads which bitterly fought the passenger fare  
                         reduction imposed upon them as of June 2 by the Interstate  
Commerce Commission have found, after a month of operation under the  
schedules, that they were making money instead of losing heavily, as they  
had predicted. Whether the gains are attributable entirely to business  
spurred by the lower fares, however, could not be stated at the ICC  
offices. From the eastern district, 27 reports, representing more than  
ninety percent of the lines showed that gross passenger revenues last  
month were \$14,026,297, as compared with \$13,240,700 for June, 1935.  
This was an increase of 5.9 percent.



John Innes                      The leading editorial in Gardeners' Chronicle (London, Genetic                      June 20) is a review of 25 years of the John Innes Horti- Research                      cultural Institution. It says in part: "The fast flight of time makes it hard to believe that the John Innes Horticultural Institution -- that memory declares was established but yesterday -- has been in existence for a quarter-of-a century; but the number and the worth of the contributions that the Institution has made to horticulture makes it yet harder to believe that it has existed for only so short a while. During the twenty-five years that have elapsed since William Bateson was appointed the first Director, horticultural science has made great progress in many directions; but in none has the progress been so great as in the direction of genetics. The breeding of plants, long practised with conspicuous success by many generations of remarkably able men, has been made into a science -- although it still remains and will always remain an art as well. In the development of the science of genetics the John Innes Horticultural Institution has played a conspicuous and distinguished part -- a part which has not only added considerably to our knowledge of the evolution of plants, but which has also shown in the most brilliant manner that our cultivated plants may carry with them, engraven in microscopic detail in their bodies, the history of their origins."

Bridges                      A brief item, "On Road South" in Business Week (July 4) In Central                      says: "Invitations for bids on three bridges, in Panama, America                      Honduras, and Guatemala, mark progress on Pan American Highway linking U. S. with Central and South America. New spans will be typical modern suspension type, with 20-foot roadways."

Farm                      A signed editorial, "The Base of Progress", by Howard Equipment                      E. Everett, in Implement and Tractor (June 27) says in part: Progress                      "A new country, as History goes, has recorded more progress in harvesting equipment and methods than all previous time. There is scarcely a season but what makes its contribution, a minor one perhaps, yet major developments come with such amazing frequency as to indicate that the ultimate is still far removed. Even from the sun-baked prairies of recent years have come new small combines for the small acreage farmers of the more humid, diversified sections. Progress in the harvesting of wheat, the world's oldest crop, is merely symbolic of an industry which is rapidly placing agriculture upon a mechanical parity with industrial production. It is symbolic of an industry whose products have made possible the higher American standard of living by relieving men from a slavery of the soil; of an industry whose products have transformed agriculture from a form of existence to a business with such suddenness that some economic repercussions have been inevitable. The farmer may look to other sources, to political leadership perhaps, for the righting of economic wrongs which human mismanagement has created, but for improvements in the mechanics of his production he still looks to the farm equipment industry."



Hall on                    Discussing "Farming Fifty Years Hence", Sir Daniel  
Farming                    Hall writes in The Countryman (July) in part as follows:  
In Future                  "If one may interpret the future by the past I feel pretty  
                             certain that fifty years hence farmers will be very much  
the same sort of people as they are today or as they were half a century  
ago. They will be individualists, firm in their own opinions, constitut-  
ing a class somewhat apart. They will be conscious that their occupation  
possesses an element of reality, something that is self-satisfying and  
more worthy of a man than other businesses and professions, even if it  
leads to less money. They will share the sense of superiority which the  
country gentleman feels towards his neighbours who have newly acquired  
their estates. But I fear that, more than ever, farmers and farming will  
have dropped out of the minds of the vastly greater urban population; it  
will be interesting to read about in books and articles like the birds and  
the wild flowers about which we make so much ado to-day but otherwise out-  
side the general stream of life. Indeed if things go on as they have been  
moving during the last fifty years, over a great part of England there  
won't be much land left for farming."

Car Icing                  Wall Street Journal (July 10) reports from Washington  
Rates Up                  in part: "A maximum increase of 79% in the revenue which  
                             railroads receive for servicing refrigerator cars with ice  
and salt may result from the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision  
yesterday revising certain sections of the refrigeration tariffs, it was  
estimated in official circles. The decision covered two points: First,  
the establishment of rates for standard refrigeration service on fruits  
and vegetables moving from California and Arizona to certain representa-  
tive destinations scattered over the country, and second, the fixing of  
charges which shall apply for servicing refrigerator cars. The second  
part of the decision, revising charges for icing and handling refrigerator  
cars, is certain to cause an increase in revenues received for such  
services by as much as 79%, according to rough estimates. Previously  
railroads have supposedly charged only for cost of ice in servicing re-  
frigerator cars. Yesterday's decision, however, orders them to make  
definite charges for switching refrigerator cars to icing platforms, for  
supervising the icing, for accounting expenses, for bunker repairs, and  
for ice haulage."

Tribute                    An editorial, "Forty-One Years" in the July issue of  
To Fred C.                  Farm Research comments on the long service of Fred Carlton  
Steward                  Stewart who retired July 1 as head of the Division of Plant  
                             Pathology of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.  
It says in part: "While Professor Stewart is probably best known for his  
work on diseases of potatoes, reference to the seventy Station bulletins  
and circulars published under his name will reveal a wide range of in-  
terests, including diseases of sweet corn, cucumbers, cabbage, carnations  
and other flowers, onions, currants, apples, and raspberries. He also  
did considerable pioneer work on the popping of popcorn, while his  
studies of mushrooms and other large fungi have won wide recognition.  
Professor Stewart's life work at the Experiment Station is yet another ex-  
ample of the fact that, while there may be little of the spectacular in a  
scientific career, four decades of research such as that performed by  
Professor Stewart lay a sound and secure foundation upon which future  
workers in the field of plant diseases will build to the further benefit  
of farmers everywhere. And that is reward enough for any scientist."







# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 10.

Section 1

July 13, 1936

## RFC CUTS INTEREST RATES

A series of cuts in interest rates charged borrowers of RFC funds has been announced by Jesse H. Jones, RFC chairman, says the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun. The reductions, which range as high as 25 percent in the case of RFC loans to banks and bank receiverships, were made retroactive to July 1 last. The rate reductions to the Commodity Credit Corporation was from 3 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent, thus enabling the Corporation to cut rates to its borrowers and to Insurance Companies, Mortgage Loan Companies, Credit Unions, Livestock and Agricultural Credit Corporations, Joint Stock Land Banks, Flood, Earthquake and Other Catastrophe Loans the cut was from four to three and one-half.

## CIVIL SERVICE CHANGE

Government employees without civil service status hereafter must take non-competitive tests to qualify for civil service rating instead of being blanketed-in without any restrictions attached, under an order issued by President Roosevelt and promulgated through the Civil Service Commission Saturday, says a Washington Star report (July 11). This ruling is one of four changes in blanketing procedure ordered by the President, which are viewed at the commission as important reforms. Under these, a standard is definitely set that will apply in bringing under civil service any of the thousands of emergency employees in positions which in time may get a classified status.

## SOVIET TREATY EXTENDED

The United States and Soviet Russia on Saturday renewed for another year the special trade agreement under which Russian purchases in the United States have increased from an annual average of \$12,000,000 to more than \$35,000,000. The new agreement, says a report to the New York Herald Tribune (July 12) announced by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, two days before the existing arrangement expired, represents continuation until June 13, 1937, unchanged, of the terms of the expiring agreement which Russia undertook to buy not less than \$30,000,000 of goods in the United States each year.

## ASSAYS RECOVERY COSTS

William O. Douglas, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, declared Saturday that the United States had obtained recovery at a surprisingly low cost, says an Associated Press report in the Washington Post (July 12). He told the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs that we must look at the balance sheet of the profit and loss account of the Nation as a whole. Against the increase in the national debt, he said, must be set the increase in the total marketable wealth of the Nation.



Asking                    An editorial in American Fur Breeder (July) says:  
Cooperation            "The average fur breeder is only mildly interested in dis-  
ease research. His interest is apathetic, to say the least,  
until something happens on his own ranch. Then he is vitally concerned  
and interested and his calls for help can be heard throughout the land.  
And, if a miracle isn't performed forthwith he is pretty liable to condemn  
scientists and scientific research in an outburst of wholly unwarranted  
criticism. This is unfair. Scientists delving into the mysteries of  
animal diseases must, first of all, have the hearty cooperation of animal  
breeders. Research work must be financed and in order to be effective it  
must be carried through from season to season or year to year. Breeders  
must be prepared to furnish experimental animals and specimens. And  
then, what is of equal importance, they must exercise the patience of Job.  
Remember, many common diseases of mankind are still puzzling scientists.  
Many of these have their counter-part in animals. The solution of one may  
mean the solution of the other. If there is any animal research work go-  
ing on in your state give it your support and see to it that your state  
breeders association recognizes the work and offers all possible coopera-  
tion. Scientific men are interested in your problems. A better spirit  
of cooperation between fur breeders and geneticists, bacteriologists,  
and veterinarians is vitally necessary."

Light                    "Different colors of light not only produce different  
Effects                rates of growth in plants", says a Science Service report,  
On Plants            "but in some way cause neighboring seedling-tips to seek  
or shun each other, Dr. Enoch Karrer of the Smithsonian  
Institution has discovered. Dr. Karrer grew large numbers of oat seed-  
lings, and exposed sets of them to the rainbow-band of light obtained by  
splitting up the white light of an electric arc. Seedlings exposed to  
blue light showed the expected reaction of bending toward the light. But  
they also showed an unexpected reaction: they also bent toward each  
other. Red light produced an opposite 'social' effect; red-illuminated  
oat seedling tips bent away from each other. Plants receiving orange  
light became greener than their neighbors, while those receiving only  
blue-green light developed the most marked yellowish color. Roots grew  
longest in the extreme blue and shortest in the orange-red."

Seattle                "Seattle's experiment in requiring meat to be graded,  
Meat                    watched by cities throughout the country, is giving the  
Graded                public better beef with no advance in price," says a Science  
Service report (July 8) from Seattle. "So the American Home  
Economics Association, meeting here, was told by Dr. F. E. Smith of the  
Seattle Department of Health and Sanitation. Seattle is the first city  
in the United States to make the grading of beef, mutton, and lamb com-  
pulsory, Dr. Smith stated. The system, now in use here a year and a  
half, was developed by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics with  
the idea of marking meat in a common language understood by both buyer  
and seller. Describing the meat grading system as 'a service rendered to  
consumers, which protects them against fraud and misrepresentation,' Dr.  
Smith said that opposition to the system continues 'stubborn and persist-  
ent.' From the standpoint of the national packer, grading is opposed  
because it interferes with promotion of his own brands. Opposition de-  
veloped by the retailer comes principally from the dealers who handle  
beef, mutton, or lamb of the medium grade or lower."



No Vacant                      An editorial in Indiana Farmers Guide (July 4) says:  
Farm                      "Back in the days Before the depression you could find a  
Dwellings                      good many unoccupied buildings in the Indiana country side.  
                            Latest census report summaries, however, show that on  
January 1, 1935, all the dwelling houses on 186,261 farms in the state  
were occupied, and less than 6,000 farms had no buildings whatever, most  
of them being operated by farmers who lived in near-by small towns. Al-  
together the federal count revealed 227,675 dwellings on the 200,000  
farms."

China                      The Associated Press reports from Cehngtu, Szechwan,  
Famine                      China, (July 10), "the worst famine and drought ever to  
Severe                      visit this hapless province; 5,000,000 lives have been  
                            taken, relief workers report. Millions more are considered  
doomed to death by the plague of hunger and white heat, which has brought  
frightful reports of cannibalism, child-selling and banditry. National  
and provincial authorities were taking heroic measures to relieve distress,  
but it was considered inevitable that there must be additional suffering  
before new and urgently needed crops mature. Banks of the national gov-  
ernment were financing rehabilitation work on a scale never before wit-  
nessed in this country."

State Farms                      The opening and closing paragraphs from an article  
Gaining                      by a special correspondent in Christian Science Monitor  
In USSR                      (July 8) say: "The rapid and significant development of  
                            Soviet Russia's state farm or 'sovkhoz' system has been  
overshadowed by the more spectacular growth of collective or 'kolkhoz'  
farms. But it is probable that the Kremlin considers the state farm  
rather than the collective to be the ultimate form of all Soviet agri-  
culture. This impression is reinforced by the present drastic reorgan-  
ization of the state farm system. The process parallels reorganization  
in state-owned factories. Personnel is being sharply reduced, seasonal  
labor is being abolished, and smaller permanent staffs are being creat-  
ed, consisting of men and women who are willing to work harder and im-  
prove their skill. Thus state farms with previous large deficits are  
becoming profitable, and can provide their workers with better living  
conditions and higher wages. Incompetents on state farms, as in fac-  
tories, are being compelled to seek work under less agreeable conditions  
in undeveloped regions. This form of agriculture appeals to the Com-  
munists, because they believe a new type of agricultural worker is being  
developed here, men and women who are losing the peasant's ancient  
yearning to own land, who by their study of machinery and its uses are  
preparing themselves to work almost equally well in town or country, in  
factory or mechanized farm, and at the same time are improving the gen-  
eral level of their culture. Thus the Communists hope to create a  
common viewpoint in urban and agricultural workers, to wipe out the  
ancient disparity between town and country."

Beavers                      "Activity of beavers in Southwestern Saskatchewan has  
Busy                      resulted in flooding of considerable area of range lands,"  
                            the Canadian Press reports from Swift Current, Sask. "The  
government has arranged to box-trap the animals and move them to North-  
ern Saskatchewan."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.00; cows good 4.75-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.70; 250-350 lbs good 9.15-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 131  $\frac{7}{8}$ -133  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 129  $\frac{7}{8}$ -131  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ -150 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ -116; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77-78; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93-96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 92; No. 3 Chi. 85-88; St. Louis 91; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40  $\frac{1}{8}$ -41  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 38-41; Chi. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 39; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 94-96; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 85-91; No. 2, Minneap. 62-63; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209 $\frac{1}{2}$ -214 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4.75 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$3.65-\$3.75 f.o.b. East Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers \$3.50-\$3.75 in Pittsburgh. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. California Yellow onions 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermudas \$1-\$1.25 in a few cities. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, \$1.25-\$1.95 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 75¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. Macon. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, \$290-\$350 auction sales, bulk per car in New York 28-lb average \$175 f.o.b. Moultrie.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 28 points from the previous close to 13.42 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.38 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 37 points to 13.55 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 36 points to 13.40 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 19 cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ -24 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 11

Section 1

July 14, 1936

**FLOOD RELIEF PLEDGED** President Roosevelt yesterday promised a personal inspection of the emergency flood areas of the northeastern industrial States early in August, says a Hyde Park dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, and pledged his cooperation in speeding up Federal projects which are part of a comprehensive flood control program authorized by the last Congress. The President's action came in response to a plea from representatives of the United States Flood Control Federation, who spent a half hour in conference with the Chief Executive. They warned that approximate panic conditions will prevail in regions stricken by the floods of last March if adequate protection is not made against possible fall floods.

**AUSTRALIA MAY BUY WOOL** If Japan restricts wool purchases from Australia the government, to avoid dislocation of trade, probably will establish an organization to buy and hold surplus wool until prices become favorable, says a Canberra wireless to the New York Times. It is felt that the nation should bear the losses arising from the trade conflict with Japan. The necessary capital is to be raised partly by Treasury grant and partly by a public loan.

**NEBRASKA CORN IN DANGER** Nebraska's corn crop is slipping fast, Felix Belair, Jr. reports to the New York Times from Lincoln. Already an estimated 25 percent of the crop has fallen victim to drought and burning temperatures, grasshoppers and cut worm. Far better off to date than most of the Northwestern drought States, Nebraska is beginning to wonder whether it is in for another siege such as overtook it in the drought of 1934. Experts of the State Agriculture College think this is hardly likely, but are frank to say that it is a probability unless at least four inches of rain fall in the next two weeks. Two inches of it must come before Sunday.

**COTTON TEXTILES IN DEMAND** The cotton manufacturing industries of this country and England continue to enjoy unusually favorable conditions, by comparison with those that have prevailed during recent years, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. For practically seven successive weeks, says the Exchange Service, mills of this country have sold more than their current output of cloth. In consequence, mills have greatly reduced their stocks of unsold goods and have built up a good backlog of unfilled orders which seems to assure a high rate of mill activity for some months.



Books                      Ohio Farmer (July 4) says editorially: "Ohio may take  
For Ohio                  justifiable pride in the fact that less than 20 percent of  
                             her people are without public library service. Add to that  
the United States average of one person in three not having access to any  
library whatsoever and the figure shows us to be even more fortunate. It  
puts Ohio in the upper ten of 'good library states'. But this is no sig-  
nal to cease endeavor. Reports of the American Library Association show  
that there is slightly less than one book for each person in the state,  
that there are 12 Ohio cities with a population of more than 5,000 and  
eight counties without public libraries. Even so it is probably easier  
for most Ohioans to enjoy a good book than the residents of some of our  
neighbor states."

Molasses                      In Flour and Feed (July) Elmer S. Savage of Cornell  
Silage                      University, reports on a visit to the New Jersey branch ex-  
                             periment station at Sussex, N. J., and emphasizes particu-  
larly recent research on molasses silage. He says in part: "Prof. J. W.  
Bartlett told about the experimental work covering five years of ensiling  
various green crops by adding 2 to 3 percent of cane molasses. Prof.  
Bartlett has secured very good results, pound for pound, with molasses  
silage as compared with corn silage. Molasses silage is palatable, and  
by observing a few simple precautions such silage can be made without  
spoilage. Moisture is important in hay and anyone contemplating making  
good grass silage from timothy or timothy mixed clover, or timothy and  
alfalfa, or any other of these hays straight, should never let the  
moisture of the hay get below 60 percent. It is better to have a little  
more than that. Apparently, best results are obtainable by using 60  
pounds of molasses to the ton. Forty pounds will do the trick, but 60  
will be a little better."

Trained                      In "A Review of Progress" in The Empire Cotton Grow-  
Cotton                      ing Review (July), Sir James Currie says: "In my view,  
Growers                      one of the chief factors that has contributed to progress  
                             in the production of Empire cotton in recent years has  
been the revolution in the quality of agricultural officers available  
for work in the tropics. This has been directly brought about by the  
work of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the post-graduate  
scholarship scheme of the Corporation, on which that of the Colonial  
Office was admittedly modelled. The Corporation's scheme enabled us not  
only to provide ourselves with a highly efficient staff, but also to  
supply to the Colonial Service or to the Sudan no fewer than thirty-  
nine officers who received their final training at the expense of the  
Corporation."

July                          The Botanical Review (July) includes two articles:  
Botanical                  Leaf Differentiation in Angiosperms by Adriance S. Foster,  
Review                      University of California; and Plants Made Poisonous by  
                             Selenium Absorbed from the Soil by Sam F. Trelease and  
Alan L. Martin, of Columbia University (a review of research).



Credit Unions : "Increase in credit unions," comments Survey Graphic (mid-July) in its Common Welfare section, "as 'the fastest Gaining growing cooperative organization in the country' is shown in a summary of their first two years under federal charter. C. R. Orchard of the Farm Credit Administration, reports that on June 26, the second anniversary of the passage of the Act chartering credit unions, there were twelve hundred such organizations with an estimated membership of 205,000. . . . About one hundred new credit unions are being chartered monthly; similar groups of neighbors and fellow workers are being formed at about the same rate under state banking departments. State and federally chartered credit unions in this country now number five thousand, the majority in industrial communities. From the manufacturing areas of large cities and small factory towns, the plan is reported spreading to department stores, fraternal organizations and farmers' associations. Most of the loans made to members average \$50 each, without collateral requirements."

Shocking Tree Borers : A brief note by Victor H. Schmidt in Science (July 10) says: "The writer recently rigged up a magneto as an amusement device for a pair of growing youngsters, with which they could give mild shocks to themselves and other youngsters of the neighborhood. Later, having heard of the method of driving earthworms out of the ground by electric current, the magneto was turned to this use. When a pair of steel rods wired to the magneto were thrust into wet ground about six inches apart and the crank turned, the earthworms came crawling out. Still later, when the writer was engaged in the laborious task of digging elm-borers out of a tree with a pocket knife, the idea came of turning the magneto to use for this job. When two nails were driven into the bark a few inches apart in the affected area, the nails attached to the magneto and the crank turned, the elm-borers came out in a few seconds. Subsequent digging in the electrically treated bark proved that the borers had vacated 100 percent. The system is much less laborious than digging out the borers and far more amusing. A magneto somewhat more powerful than the writer's would no doubt be quite valuable to orchardists and commercial tree surgeons."

New Fruits : "A plum named Ember and an apple named Beacon are being talked about as new varieties in the northern Mississippi valley," says an article in Farm Journal (July). "Decision to introduce these fruits was based not only on the judgment of folks at the fruit breeding farm, but on the combined opinions of many growers who have tried the fruits or seen them growing. Seedless grapes for the East are not so far away. A breeding project at the Geneva station (N. Y.) has produced 83 seedlings which bear seedless fruit. A hot water bath, thermostatically controlled, is the new treatment developed for strawberry plants afflicted with the strawberry mite whose damage to young buds is threatening California's strawberry industry. This new treatment was discovered by Dr. Leslie M. Smith, who found that the young strawberry plants will stand just two degrees more heat than the mites."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 13 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.75; cows good 4.75-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.50-7.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.50.

No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ -129 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -135 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 132 $\frac{1}{4}$ -152 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 105-109 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 109; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 103-105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ -74; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 90-93 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 91-91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ -88; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ -39 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ -39 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 95-97; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 85-91; No. 2, Minneap. 60-61; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 208-213.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3-\$4.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$3.65-\$3.90 f.o.b. East Shore Points. North Carolina Cobblers \$3.50-\$4 in New York City. Maryland Cobblers \$3.50-\$4 in a few cities. California Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. East Shore Virginia stock 65¢-\$1.05 in city markets. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.15 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys \$1.35-\$2 in a few cities; \$1-\$1.40 f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Phoenix. Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 24-30 pound average, \$340-\$420 bulk per car in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 13.23 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.32 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 13.42 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 13.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 12

Section 1

July 15, 1936

HIGHER  
RESERVES  
ORDERED

Moving to eliminate as a basis of possible injurious credit expansion a part of the excess reserves which have mounted to \$3,000,000,000 and promise to reach \$3,500,000,000 next month, the board of governors of the Federal Reserve Board today ordered reserve requirements of member banks to be increased by fifty percent, beginning August 15, says a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. In announcing its action, the board laid almost the entire blame for the present heavy excess of reserves to the inflow of gold from abroad and declared that it was not due to the reserve system's policy of encouraging full recovery through the creation and maintenance of easy-money conditions. This easy-money policy, it stated flatly, remains unchanged and will be continued.

BUSINESS  
IMPROVING

The financial section of the Washington Post reports from New York that the second quarter income statements that will feature financial news during the next month will make an impressively favorable showing, according to Standard Statistics Co., which estimates that earnings of leading industrial corporations indicate an average gain of about 70 percent over second quarter, 1935, profits. It also reports from Cleveland that Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Co., said today in the bank's monthly business bulletin, that 1936 promises to be the best business year since 1930 and possibly since 1929. Business has clearly given, he said, an exceptionally good account of its activities in the first half of 1936 despite the fact that all these fine figures are still depression figures.

NEW  
BANANA  
DISEASE

A Tegucigalpa, Honduras, report by the Associated Press says a mysterious disease which attacks banana trees and kills them swiftly was reported in newspaper dispatches today from the city of Progreso, in the heart of the banana zone. The dispatches said three plantations in the district of Las Guanchias already had been destroyed and the disease was spreading rapidly. Newspapers said unless some way were quickly found to prevent the spread of the disease, the ruin of the banana industry could not be avoided.

BRAZIL AND  
JAPAN TRADE

A Brazilian commercial and industrial mission to Japan will reciprocate the visits of two Japanese missions last year, says a Rio De Janeiro cable to the New York Times. It was recently reported that Japan was striving to break away from the United States cotton market and that she planned to absorb a large percentage of the Brazilian output and even establish ginneries. Most of the ginneries in Brazil are controlled by Americans.



Science Progress                Science Progress (July) in addition to the Reviews and the section on recent advances in science includes as leading articles: Research on the Central Nervous System by E. D. Adrian; Passage of Electric Particles Through Matter by E. J. Williams; Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds by E. E. Turner; Biochemistry and Causal Morphology in Amphibian Regeneration by Joseph Needham; and Cherubin D'Orleans: A Critic of Boyle by Douglas McKie.

Test Worth Money To Packers                Food Industries (July) in its section on New Discoveries and Inventions comments on the test for tea seed oil as an adulterant of olive as revealed in the recent court action against Cosmos Food, Inc., won by the Government at Concord, N.H. In introducing the technical procedure of the test, the article says: "The details of the test were worked out by Jacob Fitelson, Chief Analyst, Food Laboratory, Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, New York City. It is worth money to users or packers of olive oil. Now, they can determine whether the pure olive oil they are buying is as represented or whether it has been cut with refined tea seed oil and, if so, how much."

Criticises Plant Pathology                Sir Albert Howard writes on "The Role of Insects and Fungi in Agriculture" in the Empire Cotton Growing Review (July). His conclusions, in part, are: "Insects and fungi are not the real cause of plant diseases, and only attack unsuitable varieties or crops improperly grown. Their true role in agriculture is that of censors for pointing out the crops which are imperfectly nourished. Disease resistance seems to be the natural reward of healthy and well-nourished protoplasm. The first step is to make the soil live by seeing that the supply of humus is maintained. The policy of protecting crops from pests by means of sprays, powders and so forth is thoroughly unscientific and radically unsound; even when successful, this procedure merely preserves material hardly worth saving. The annihilation or avoidance of a pest involves the destruction of the real problem; such methods constitute no scientific solution of the trouble but are mere evasions. The protection of an area from imported pests is fortunately almost impossible to carry out in practice on account of the rapid improvement of communications and the increasing volume of traffic. If the present regulations were really effective, they would be harmful in that we should be deprived of a portion of the censors which Nature has provided for keeping our agriculture up to the mark."

Assay Orange Beverages                Reporting biological assays of dairy orange beverages, M. J. Mack and associates of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, in Food Research (May-June) conclude, in part: "Twelve samples of 10 different dairy orange beverages when examined for ascorbic acid content by the dye and iodine methods showed ascorbic acid values of from .003 to .093 mg. per gram, corresponding to from .2 to 53 units of vitamin C per ounce. For comparison fresh orange juice contained 228 to 258 units and canned orange juice somewhat over 200 units. Reconstituted dairy orange beverages rapidly lose their vitamin C upon standing at room temperatures. This loss at cold storage temperature is much less, but is still considerable. While some dairy orange beverages are fair antiscorbutics, they contain on the average only 10 percent as much vitamin C as fresh orange juice. Many dairy orange beverages cannot even be considered satisfactory substitutes for fresh or canned orange juice as carriers of vitamin C."



Vegetable                    A summary paragraph introducing detailed reports in  
Pack Cut                    the Wall Street Journal (July 13) says: "Packs of vege-  
15 Percent                   tables for canning in the current season will probably be  
reduced 15% to 20% as a result of the drought, compared with  
the 1935 season, according to trade estimates, and Pacific Coast packs of  
canned fruits may be down 10% to 15%. This will probably bring down the  
1936 packs to about the level of consumption. Also it will likely elim-  
inate the carryovers into the 1937 season which earlier in the year had  
been indicated."

Cotton                    An editorial in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce (July 11)  
Acreage                    says in part: ". . . When the U. S. Supreme Court invalidated  
the A.A.A. on January 6, considerable concern was felt as to  
whether a large oversupply of cotton might not result if farmers would ex-  
pand the area devoted to cotton to 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres again.  
In the light of these fears, the cotton acreage report released by the  
Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture this week is re-  
assuring. It shows that at least in its first year the Soil Conserva-  
tion Act has been almost as effective in keeping down acreage as was the  
A.A.A. This year, 30,625,000 acres have been sown to cotton. Through  
more strenuous efforts, even a further moderate reduction in cotton acre-  
age could probably have been effected under the present law. . . As long  
as the cotton area is kept around the 30,000,000-acre level, the size of  
the crop is certain to be kept within bounds even with very heavy yields  
per acre, which are not indicated for this year. For the future, a high  
price for cotton would doubtless make much more difficult the conduct of  
the soil conservation program, while favorable weather at planting time  
also might make farmers less ready to lease their cotton acreage. How-  
ever, if the soil conservation policy is less effective in the future in  
keeping down cotton acreage, this will not by any means be an unmixed  
evil. . ."

Cross-breeding            An article, "Cross-breeding of Livestock" in The Estate  
For Quality            Magazine, (July) says in part: "During the last few years  
breeders and feeders have given much greater consideration  
towards the science of cross-breeding of sheep and cattle. Fat stock shows  
have in recent years shown very clearly that in order to obtain the great-  
est perfection of form it is necessary to cross two different types or  
breeds. . . The pedigree breeder needs all the patronage he can get. . .  
Breeders now fully realise that if they wish to obtain a good home demand  
for their rams and bulls they must be prepared to show what the use of  
their stock for crossing purposes can accomplish. Shorthorn and Aberdeen  
Angus breeders have demonstrated very clearly how excellently their two  
breeds nick, so also have the Galloway breeders shown the value of cross-  
ing their breed with the Shorthorn, and the excellent results obtained in  
the feeding courts with cattle of both these crosses are proof of the value  
of cross-breeding, where the parents on both sides are not only pure-bred  
but of correct type and formation. The Angus Shorthorn and Shorthorn  
Galloway are both popular and well-known crosses, but there is still room  
for experiment with other breeds that have a wide reputation in their own  
districts for beef qualities. . ."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; cows good 4.75-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 125-127; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 123-125; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ -132 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Dulkth, 129 $\frac{1}{4}$ -149 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 106-110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -110 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 108; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 104-106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ -72 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ -92; St. Louis 90-90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ -87 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 37-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ -39; Chi. 36-38; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ -37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 94-96; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 85-91; No. 2, Minneap. 57-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-212.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes brought \$2-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in the East. Virginia stock \$3-\$4.75 per stave barrel in city markets; \$3.90-\$4 f.o.b. East Shore points. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.25-\$2.15 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys \$1.25-\$2 in city markets; \$1-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. California Yellow onions \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in city markets. East Shore Virginia stock 65¢-\$1 in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Georgia, Florida and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 26-32 pound average, \$365-\$465 bulk per car in New York City; Cuban Queens \$175-\$200 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 13.26 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.20 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 13.46 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 13.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Paisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 13.

Section 1

July 16, 1936

## BRITISH TARIFF POLICY

Great Britain's four-year-old system of tariffs, subsidies and reciprocal trade treaties is working excellently and there is not the slightest reason to change it, Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons yesterday, says a wireless to the New York Times. The slow gains in the export trades have been more than offset by a spectacular improvement in home industries, Mr. Runciman continued. The only big industries that have not advanced appreciably, he said, are coal and cotton. Iron and steel production have broken all records, ship-building has increased more than 50 percent since last year, and automobile production has risen by 10 percent.

## FORD ON FARM ANIMALS

Henry Ford said yesterday, according to an Associated Press report from Detroit, that he hoped to prove within two years that all the animals on the farm are really unnecessary. We can, I believe, get a more plentiful supply of food, cheaper and better, he said, by processing the products of the soil, instead of asking cows and chickens to do it for us. In the future, farm animals of all kinds will be out. We won't need them; we will be better without them.

## TRANSOCEANIC AIR SERVICE

Construction of two giant dirigibles for transoceanic service through the assistance of Federal subsidies and the cooperation of the Navy Department was urged yesterday by the Air Commerce planning committee of the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce, the Washington Post reports. The necessary private capital for a transatlantic airship company could be obtained, the committee declared, if the American Government manifests its interest in the project by providing adequate subsidy for American builders. A system of subsidies similar to that used in the construction of the Merchant Marine was suggested.

## FAVOR "STAGGER" SYSTEM

Maryland's Senators, a group of sportsmen from the Eastern Shore, and Representative T. Alan Goldsborough appealed today to the Biological Survey to establish a "stagger" season for the shooting of wild fowl this fall, says the Baltimore Sun. They asked Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the survey, to permit shooting of ducks and other wild fowl for three days each of ten weeks extending from the middle of November through January 15, instead of the consecutive thirty-day season which prevailed last year.



One Variety  
Cotton  
Country

In Farm and Ranch (July 1) Frank A Briggs, the Editor, writes a long article, "We Cannot Compete with Scrub Cotton". He says in part: "Cotton is judged by the company it keeps. Cotton is priced on the local markets on a basis of the general run, and the producer of good cotton must take the penalty. A field of purebred cotton among fields of short staple or other varieties will not produce pure seed for the next season's plantings. About a year ago the farmers of Gonzales county organized for one variety of planting. Strange as it may seem, the move received its first impetus at Schoolland, a community very much interested in baseball. It was at these baseball games that farmers became acquainted with each other and began the discussion of the subject. They organized, and interest spread into twenty-three gin communities. Their first selection was Lone Star, but they have now decided upon Acala, and 1,000 acres of this variety have been planted this year. This will be carefully cultivated and rogued; thus seed will be available for a complete county planting in 1937."

Foreign  
Trade  
Gains

The Illinois Agricultural Association Record says editorially: "No thinking farmer wants to see crop acreage and production in this country permanently reduced to the needs of the domestic market. Therefore, the recent advance in foreign trade is good news to producers of corn, hogs, soybeans, wheat, cotton, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables. The prices of all these crops are vitally affected by foreign demand. German and Danish importations of soybeans, for example, are a leading factor in advancing prices for this crop. Exports of cotton, tobacco and fruits show the largest increases among farm products. More impressive gains have been made in exporting automobiles, refrigerators, oil, machinery and certain chemicals which means more jobs for American workers, increased purchasing power in the industrial centers, and a better home market for farm products. These industrial exports indicate that the items mentioned are being produced efficiently. They need no protection. They are competing successfully in the markets of the world. We can't say as much for a lot of other industrial items. High grade cameras with fine lenses are an example. The import duty is 45 per cent ad valorem. A practical monopoly exists in the camera business in this country. One company makes the most of them. If Germany could sell us more of her fine cameras, she would likely buy more of our pork, lard and soybeans which we produce efficiently."

German  
Storks  
In England

An editorial in Country Life (London, July 4) says in part: "The careers of the twenty-three young storks which have been brought to England from Germany will be watched with the liveliest interest --/not only by ornithologists, and for the East Prussian peasants, from whose houses the storks have come, did not at all like parting with their companions, and they are to be posted with news about the exiles' welfare. . . . When old enough to fend for themselves it is hoped that they will take to the marshes, and that by autumn they will be ready to start on their long journey to Africa. The point of this experiment is, by means of ringing, to try and trace migration lines, though, naturally, there are hopes that the storks will like their new homes sufficiently to want to return another year. . . ."



Elephant                      Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine (July) abstracts  
Metabolism                  a recent lecture by Francis G. Benedict, which reported  
                                 metabolism studies on a circus elephant. In addition to  
the metabolism tests the investigator made other observations and found  
it "very curious" that the heart rate "is higher when the animal is lying  
than when it is standing." He found, says the abstract, that "elephants  
eat about 150 pounds of hay per day, only 44 per cent of which is digested  
and they drink 50 gallons of water everyday. The water they suck into the  
trunk at the rate of 1.5 gallons in 6 seconds and then squirt it into the  
mouth. Feces consist of firm balls of interlaced hay weighing 5 pounds  
each. The long strands of hay indicate that the elephant does not chew  
its food at all thoroughly. Finally, it was concluded that elephants  
have a low sex activity, that their memories are probably not phenomenal  
and that they are not afraid of mice."

Double                      An editorial in Engineering News-Record (July 9) says:  
Duty                          "Judging from subjects covered in deliberations of the  
For Water                  American Water Works Association at Los Angeles early in  
                                 June, the water system of the west in which water does not  
fulfill a dual role is the exception rather than the rule. In raising  
O'Shaughnessy dam and in developing Mono Basin water, San Francisco and  
Los Angeles respectively are spending large sums solely to increase  
power production with domestic water supplies. Water developments for  
combined irrigation and domestic systems are numerous, and Los Angeles  
definitely expects to and does pump back into her city reservoirs, from  
an underground collecting basin, more than 27 percent of the water sold  
to irrigators in the San Fernando Valley. San Diego's reservoirs are  
used extensively for such recreational purposes as boating and fishing.  
Consideration of these instances of dual use cannot but raise question  
as to whether engineers are overlooking other opportunities for fuller  
use of water brought to our cities at great expense. In air condition-  
ing, for example, is it possible that water used for cooling might be  
passed on to water heaters or fed into a separate system used for flush-  
ing purposes?"

Civil Service              The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
Examinations              examinations: Fire Prevention Officer, \$3,200; Legislative  
                                 Reference Assistant, \$2,300; Junior Home Economics Spec-  
ialist, \$2,000; assembled; applications must be on file with the U. S.  
Civil Service Commission not later than August 3, 1936. Extension Spec-  
ialist in Parent Education, \$4,600; assembled, Extension Service,  
Division of Cooperative Extension work, Department of Agriculture; ap-  
plication to be on file not later than August 10, 1936.

To Push                      A press report from Corvallis, Oregon, says: "Dr.  
Growth                      Rober J. Williams, whose discovery of pantothenic acid, a  
Research                      growth regulator, led to the granting of a \$20,000 research  
                                 fund by the Rockefeller Foundation, reports two other  
scientists will aid him in further study. They are Dr. John H. Truesdale  
of Buffalo, N. Y., who will arrive soon, and Dr. Harry J. Weinstock of  
the University of Illinois, who will arrive Sept. 1."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 4.75-5.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $127\frac{3}{4}$ - $129\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $130\frac{3}{4}$ - $135\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $152\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $106\frac{1}{2}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $112$ ; St. Louis  $109$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis  $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 88; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $73\frac{7}{8}$ - $75\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 90-94; St. Louis 92; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $83\frac{3}{4}$ - $88\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $38\frac{1}{8}$ - $38\frac{5}{8}$ ; K.C.  $38\frac{1}{2}$ -40; Chi.  $36\frac{1}{4}$ -38; St. Louis  $38\frac{1}{2}$ -39; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 98-100; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 87-94; No. 2, Minneap. 59-60; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-215.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-4.75 per stave barrel in the East; \$3.90-4.00 f.o.b. East Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers \$3.75-\$4.50 in a few cities. Maryland Cobblers \$2.15 sacked per 100 pounds in New York City. Georgia Hiley peaches all sizes \$1.40-\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Elbertas \$1.35-\$2.20 in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Macon. California yellow onions \$1.00-1.15 for 50 lb. sack in city markets. Virginia stock 65¢-\$1.00 in consuming centers. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson Watermelons 28-34 pound average, auction sales \$445-\$495 bulk per car in New York City; \$135-\$215 f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona Salmon Meats cantaloups \$2.00-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 13.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.29 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 13.33 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 13.17 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards,  $24$ - $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 14.

Section 1

July 17, 1936

## BANK OF FRANCE REFORM

The Chamber of Deputies, says a Paris report to the Baltimore Sun, yesterday rushed through the bill of the People's Front Government to democratize the Bank of France. The vote was 430 to 111. The bill for reform of the Bank of France contains three salient points: conferring the right to attend the annual meeting on all the 47,000 shareholders of the bank instead of limiting attendance to the 200 largest stockholders, as hitherto; insuring the independence of the governor and two vice-governors of the bank from outside financial interests; placing the management of the bank in a general council representing all branches of the national and economic life, instead of a council of fifteen regents elected by the 200 families as in the past. Financial circles believe that a further consequence of the Government's bill will be to make the Bank of France more liberal in extending credits to industry and agriculture. Vincent Auriol, Finance Minister, who championed the bill in the Chamber, assured critics it would not be used for inflation.

## GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE

Export subsidies and import control improved the German foreign trade balance by nearly 300,000,000 marks during the first half of this year, compared with the corresponding pre-subsidy period last year, Otto D. Tolischus, reports from Berlin to the New York Times. Although export surpluses are shrinking these methods continue to keep German trade in black ink. During June exports mounted 370,900,000 marks and imports rose 360,100,000 marks, leaving a surplus of 10,800,000 marks compared with zero in June, 1935. Export surpluses are decreasing and the effect of the United States countervailing duties recently imposed on German goods is still to be registered.

## NICARAGUA COTTON DEAL

Japanese buyers are contracting with cotton planters to take the entire Nicaraguan crop, says a Managua cable to the New York Times, paying two cents more than the market price. The planters agree to accept Japanese merchandise in payment. Germany did the same this year in regard to the coffee crop, paying two cents more per pound than the price in the United States. Nicaragua, in turn, purchased German merchandise at increased prices.

## CONTINUE RAIL STUDIES

A committee to study coordination of railroad facilities in the East was announced yesterday by the Eastern President's Conference, says a New York report by the Associated Press. It was in line with a move by the Association of American Railroads to carry on the studies undertaken by the office of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, which expired recently. The Eastern group is headed by M.W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.



Goat's                    In Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine (July),  
Milk                    James M. Orton and Arthur H. Smith discuss investigations  
Anemia                  of anemia in infants resulting from a diet of goat's milk.  
                        They find evidence that the anemia is not the result of  
"toxic factors" in the milk, but that it is "due to a deficiency of iron  
and perhaps copper in this type of milk". Their conclusion is: "A diet  
composed exclusively of goat's milk supplemented with iron and copper  
supports good growth and permits the maintenance of a normal blood pic-  
ture in rats for a period of at least 10 weeks. This finding adds  
further to the evidence that goat's milk itself is not deficient in any  
necessary organic hematogenic substance, such as the alleged 'extrinsic  
factor' related to pernicious anemia in man."

Fence                    In an article dealing with CCC work in the forests,  
Post                    Austin F. Hawes, State Forester of Connecticut, writes in  
Plant                    Journal of Forestry, (July): "One of the outstanding ac-  
                        complishments of the Connecticut C.C.C. has been convert-  
ing the State Highway Department away from concrete to creosoted hard-  
wood fence posts. Preliminary experiments had convinced the Department  
that hardwoods were practicable, but it would not incorporate these in  
their specifications unless assured of a definite supply. The C.C.C.  
set up a small creosoting plant and cut and treated 27,050 posts of oak,  
soft maple, birch, and beech. This project utilized 5,196 man-days in  
creosoting, and 2,247 man-days in transporting the posts to the plant.  
Now that it has proved a success, the plant has been leased to a fence  
contractor and Connecticut farmers are assured a market for their thin-  
nings which they would not have had except for this initial work of the  
C.C.C."

Japanese                An article in Florists Exchange (July 11) says in  
Beetle                   part: " 'The future of Japanese beetle suppression is at  
Situation               once dark and bright,' according to Harry B. Weiss, chief  
                        of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the New Jersey Depart-  
ment of Agriculture. 'It is dark because undoubtedly the pest will con-  
tinue to spread over the country, in spite of quarantines and control  
projects, unless limited by the absence of food or unfavorable climate.  
On the other hand, it is bright because we have come to recognize the  
beetle for what it is -- a very serious pest, but hardly a great econom-  
ic destroyer.' Mr. Weiss, as a plant inspector, found the first infes-  
tation of Japanese beetles at Riverton, N. J., in 1916. . . Recognizing  
the futility of hoping for complete extermination, the suppression of  
work has been concentrating on retarding the spread of the beetle. . .  
But it is managing to widen its frontier from five to ten miles each  
year. . . This advance is slow enough for artificial establishment of  
parasitic enemies of the beetle and its grub, which are expected to set  
up the natural balance by which nature eventually checks the spread of  
all insects. Continued research may evolve an exterminator."



Bovine Mastitis Problem      Answering the question, "Is Bovine Mastitis a Public Health Problem?", Paul B. Brooks, M.D. of the New York State Department of Health, writing in Southern Dairy Products Journal (July) concludes: ". . . Bovine mastitis, in general, is primarily an economic problem for the dairyman and only incidentally a public health problem. The general eradication of the disease would result in elimination of many unprofitable cows, would improve the quality of our milk supply and, whether or not it would be safer or more healthful, make it more desirable, from the esthetic standpoint, for human consumption. But on present evidence there is not sufficient warrant for demanding it as a measure for the protection of public health."

Reserve Action Well Timed      "Action of the investment and other markets," reports the Wall Street Journal (July 16) "following the announcement of the Federal Reserve Board's governors increasing member bank requirements 50 percent on August 15, indicated that the reserve authorities had at least timed their pronouncement well. The bond list closed the day with but a slight recession. Government issues rallied after early selling and ended the day with only moderate losses. Stock prices, after early strength in which they reached new high ground for the present market, reacted only normally and closed the day little changed, with the industrials higher. And bank stocks in most cases advanced. Altogether, the increased reserve demands caused little more than a ripple in the markets, despite apprehensions expressed in some quarters that sentiment would be disturbed."

Chinese Rehabilitation      The China Journal (June) notes that farmers are re-turning to the deserted areas. The item says: "Large tracts of waste and deserted lands in the bandit areas of Northern Shensi are now being distributed by the Northwest Bandit-Suppression Headquarters among the original tenants and farmers to whom land had been formerly assigned. This step has been taken by the organization as part of its plan for rural rehabilitation and agricultural development. All profits derived from the lands are to go to those to whom they have been assigned for cultivation, one year's moratorium on land rentals and loans being allowed."

Praises Genetics Program      An editorial, "Superior Breeding", in Hoard's Dairyman, (July 10) discusses the genetics committee in the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the 1936 yearbook of the department, and says in part: "Complimentary to the dairy industry is the statement in the 1936 Year Book of Agriculture that in the case of livestock, 'only the dairy industry produced an actual listing of superior breeding material for analysis.' Also significant, however, is the conclusion that the livestock breeder is not as far advanced as the plant breeder in applying genetics to his problem. There is a challenge in that statement that should chart a course of intense endeavor on the part of the dairy cattle breeder. . . No more vast or enlightening search for information has ever been attempted than this breeding survey. Study of the facts promise a better use of the tool inheritance in building farm income. . ."



## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 6.50-7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 129  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -131  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\* Minneap. 127  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -129  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ -136 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -153 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 111-116 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 110-113 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 89; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 75-76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95-97 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 95; No.3 Chi. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ -39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -41; Chi. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39; St. Louis 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 100-102; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 89-96; No. 2, Minneap. 61-62; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211-217.

Maryland Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.75 per stave barrel in the East. Virginia stock \$3-\$4.40 in city markets; \$2.40-\$2.55 per 100 pounds f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in New York. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.60 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys \$1.40-\$2.07 in a few cities; \$1-\$1.50 f.o.b. Macon. Virginia Yellow onions 50-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. California stock \$1-\$1.15 in a few markets, and New Jersey Yellows 75¢-\$1.10 in the East. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 24-28 pound average, \$350-\$400 bulk per car in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 13.11 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.24 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 13.30 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 13.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 8.

Section 1

July 18, 1936

## BONUS AFFECTS RESERVES

An Associated Press report says that the Federal Reserve Board yesterday attributed wide fluctuations in excess bank reserves, prior to its order reducing their volume, to the financial operations of the Treasury, and that huge Government deposits in the Federal Reserve banks, withdrawn to pay the soldiers' bonus were flowing thence into the commercial banks to swell their reserve accounts. The board said that for several months the Treasury has maintained a large working balance of cash on hand, with deposits of much more than usual size in the Reserve banks. This, it added, for a time kept excess reserves at a lower level than would have been the case if the money had been deposited in commercial banks. In the last half of June, bonus payments of \$800,000,000 and other Treasury expenditures brought about a decline of \$700,000,000 in Government deposits with the Reserve banks, while money in circulation increased by \$250,000,000 as the bonus money reached the veterans and was spent by them.

## DRINKING WATER SCARCITY

Felix Belair, Jr. reports to the New York Times from Pierre, S. D., an emergency situation throughout southern South Dakota caused by a serious shortage of water for human consumption as well as for livestock. Community wells are being used over a large area of the State and from these water is being hauled distances ranging up to three miles for drinking purposes. Water for livestock is being carried even greater distances and, where practicable, cattle are being driven six or seven miles away to river watering places, of which only a few remain.

## IMPLEMENT WORKERS DROPPED

Effects of the drought are being felt vitally by the various implement manufacturing plants located in East Moline, says a report to the New York Times. Cancellation of a large number of orders for combines, spreaders and other farm implements manufactured in the various factories in that city have resulted in a decline in manufacturing activities. Within the last two weeks more than 1,500 men have been dropped from the combined payroll of the local Deere plants. More than 1,000 workers have been dropped during that period from the roll of the Deere Harvester plant alone. A total of about 2,500 men still are employed here, officials report, as compared with a peak employment of between 3,500 and 4,000 reached several months ago.



Not Enough  
Vitamins  
For China

In the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (July) Katherine Mitchell writes of "China as a Dietitian Sees It." She says in part: "There are many varieties of green vegetables in China which we do not have at all.

Many of these green leafy vegetables seem to be somewhat related to our cabbage, spinach and lettuce. If used abundantly these vegetables would, of course, supply adequate amounts of the vitamins and minerals with the exception of calcium. But unfortunately, according to Dr. Hsien Wu, the Chinese peasant eats vegetables infrequently. If he is a farmer, financial pressure forces him to sell his crop. If he is a poor man in a city, he prefers to spend his few coppers for something more satisfying to the appetite than these succulent vegetables. It thus appears that the Chinese diet is probably decidedly inadequate in complete proteins as well as calcium, and below the optimum standards for vitamins, particularly vitamin A. . . . If the diet is so obviously below standard what can be done about it? Not until the economic condition of the people is improved can any dietary changes be effected. The dairy industry must be developed but it will be many years before the majority of the Chinese will be able to have milk and milk products. Release of financial pressure on the people would make it possible for them to use more meat, fish, poultry and eggs. Soy bean milk can be built up by the addition of calcium salts and egg protein so that its nutritive value is equal to cow's milk. To teach the people how to build up the soy bean milk would mean an educational project of great proportions."

British  
Beef  
Production

Discussing negotiations with Argentina and Denmark for extension of trade agreements, The Field (London, July 4) says in an article of cattle farming: "The position of the home producer of beef is a critical factor in the economy of our farming system. We can no longer afford to neglect his side of the industry. The Government subsidy has helped but it has not been adequate to instil that confidence which is necessary if the rearing and feeding of beef cattle is to be again a mainstay of British agriculture. As matters stand, beef production has become a line to dairying. It is deplorable fact, but nevertheless true, that the bulk of what is sold as English beef to-day consists of cows cast out of dairy herds for one reason or another. The dairy industry has expanded greatly under the stimulus of the marketing scheme and because the other form of cattle farming -- beef production -- has not been paying."

"Pine"  
Cured  
By Iron

The Veterinary Journal (London, June) includes a summary of a lecture by J. Russell Greig of Moredun Institute who discussed mineral deficiency diseases in farm animals, with special reference to an anemia called "pine" prevalent in the island of Tiree, and in certain areas in Scotland, and somewhat similar to "bush sickness" in New Zealand, "Nakuruitis" in Kenya, and "salt sick" in Florida. Dr. Greig reported that "controlled field experiments were set up and it was found that the administration of iron was effective both in curing and in preventing pine. Further investigations have shown that similar forms of pine occur in several areas on the mainland of Scotland and that in these iron exerts a specific curative and preventive action."



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Biological Control In New Zealand      An editorial note in New Zealand Dairy Exporter (June 1) preface an article, "Winged War on Crop Pests," by T. G. Tyrer. It says: "One of the large overseas vessels in the New Zealand trade will shortly carry an unusual addition to its regular cargo in the shape of some hundreds of cocoons of the New Zealand parasite of the diamond-back moth -- a pest which is responsible for damage to rape, chou moellier and turnip crops in the Dominion estimated to cost our farmers some thousands annually. These specimens are being shipped in cool storage to the Homeland, consigned to the Imperial Institute of Entomology at Farnham Royal. Their shipment will be one of the initial measures in preparation for a campaign of winged warfare with which entomological science intends to attempt the control of the pest in New Zealand in the near future. In view of the definite success which has been achieved to date with the attempted parasitic control of the cabbage butterfly -- 'Public Enemy No. 1' of the crucifer grower -- details of the proposed campaign, aimed at the subjugation of his partner in crime, should be of interest to farmers throughout New Zealand."

Weather and Wheat Yield      An article by J. W. Hopkins, of the National Research Laboratories, Ottawa, appears in Canadian Journal of Research (June, Sec. 3). An abstract says: "In continuance of a previous statistical study, the correlation between plot yields of wheat grown at experimental stations in central and southern Saskatchewan and Alberta and the amount of precipitation during the autumn, winter and spring months prior to sowing was investigated. There was a significant relation between pre-seasonal precipitation and the yield secured from year to year on both the fallowed and stubble plots of a summerfallow-wheat-wheat rotation, above-average moisture being associated with increased yields. The annual yields of Marquis wheat from more fertile summerfallowed varietal test plots were not, however, significantly correlated with pre-seasonal precipitation, nor was there any consistent relation between this weather factor and the relative yield of certain early, medium-early and late-maturing varieties. The annual average yield of wheat per acre from 1916-34 in three central and in three southern crop districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta showed a significant positive correlation with the available statistics of rainfall between May 1 and July 31. Yields in the southern districts were also positively correlated with pre-seasonal precipitation, whereas those in the central districts were not. The degree of association ( $R = 0.74$ , central; and  $0.79$ , southern) was not adequate for the practical forecasting of annual production, but may be improved by refinements dependent on the accumulation of additional observational data."

Bird Banding      Leisure (July) includes an article, "The Lure of Bird Banding", by Win Everett which explains opportunities for cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey. It recounts as a notable example the experience of Charles B. Flood of Massachusetts whose specialty is the banding of terns.







# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 16.

Section 1

July 20, 1936

GAS                               Federal employees operating their own cars for offi-  
TAX                               cial business are not entitled to buy tax-free gasoline,  
RULING                           according to Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner,  
                                  who clarified a misunderstanding today about fuel exempt  
from tax. He also ruled, says an Albany report to the New York Times,  
that WPA employes and municipal employes are in the same category with  
State employes who are required to pay the State tax on motor fuel pur-  
chased for use in personally owned cars even when used in the official  
business of the State.

SOVIET                           Harold Denny cables to the New York Times from Moscow  
ASTRONOMER                   that Professor Boris Gerasimovitch, head of the Pulkovo  
ATTACKED                   Observatory in Leningrad, was accused today of servility  
                                  toward foreign science by the newspaper Leningrad Pravda.  
The attack, he says, has created a stir in scientific circles and is  
evidently part of a campaign now being waged against alleged servility  
among Soviet scientists to foreign science. Soviet spokesmen insist it  
is high time Soviet scientists cease kowtowing to the Western world and  
make their discoveries first known here and in their own great language.

ADVISES                       An Associated Press report from New York says that  
CREDIT                       Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie En-  
CONFERENCE                   dowment for International Peace, called on the United  
                                  States today as the world's greatest creditor nation, to  
summon an international credit and trade conference and avert tragic re-  
sults. Back from a trip to Europe, Dr. Butler said in a report to the  
endowment trustees that observers of public policy believe that the power  
of many governments to borrow will probably be ended during 1937. . . It  
is believed that the United States, as the world's greatest creditor nation,  
sould take the lead, and, without delay, call an international conference  
before the power of the governments to raise credit is ended, Dr. Butler  
said.

STEEL                           A Cleveland dispatch to the Associated Press says  
ACTIVITY                   the magazine Steel reports a moderate tapering of steelworks  
                                  operations to 68½ percent, down 1 point. At the same time  
last year the national rate was 43 percent. Automobile, tractor and farm  
implement production is receding slowly, and heat is hampering mill  
schedules, but the shipbuilding industry is more active. Industrial equip-  
ment manufacturers are busy on an extraordinarily good volume of orders.  
Machine tool orders in June were the highest since November, 1929.



Russian Population Mounting      In the British Medical Journal (July 4), W. Horsley Gantt of Johns Hopkins University is author of "A Medical Review of Soviet Russia." One section deals with birth rates. The author reports a lower birth rate among educated and professional workers. One paragraph says: "The U.S.S.R. now finds herself aided by the introduction of industrialization, responsible for England's increase, and by the development of new territory, which gave to America its rapid growth. We shall expect to see, therefore, a continuance of the augmentation already under way: population, 1914 = 140 million; 1917 = 141 million; 1920 = 131 million; 1923 = 133 million; 1927 = 147 million; 1930 = 159 million; 1933 = 166 million."

When Iowa Goes To Town      The Iowa Journal of History and Politics (July) includes a study, "Farm Background of Country Migrants to Iowa Industries." The results reported lead the author, Grace S.M. Zorbaugh, to present four questions: "First, what percentage of even the relatively small group of skilled workers joined trade unions? Secondly, what of the social position achieved by rural migrants to the city? For which class of urban labor, broadly speaking -- skilled or unskilled -- are Iowa rural schools training the boys and girls who are going to quit the farm for town? The urban destiny of farm-bred daughters in particular calls for serious attention. A third question has to do with the future of Iowa tenant farm families. So far as the evidence in the present study is concerned, it was overwhelmingly to the effect that on economic grounds farm tenantry had yielded disappointing results to the tenant families. The final question suggested is of direct concern to farm-owning families. In the present study, dislike of farm work and farm life was expressed by sons and daughters from a background of owned farms more than by any other group. What defects in the work and life programs of such homes still need rectification? Have these points received due attention from organizations interested in promoting a richer and happier rural life?"

Hormone Treatments      "Injection of hormones to overcome breeding troubles in dairy cows may eventually become a feasible practice, recent studies at the University of Wisconsin have indicated," according to an article by Nieman Hoveland in the Country Gentleman (July). ". . . Hormones were used artificially in the Wisconsin trials to bring about shedding of eggs and formation of 'yellow bodies' even in young calves, as well as in normal cows. Three cows out of five which had been bred repeatedly without conceiving promptly got with calf after hormones were administered. Changes in the size and structure of the ovaries indicated that all had responded to the hormones. . . . Wisconsin authorities emphasize that they hope eventually to learn more about the causes of breeding troubles. If it develops that inheritance is a serious factor, it may prove more feasible to dispose of animals which fail to breed regularly than to attempt treating them. Better methods of feeding and herd management may also prove to be of practical value in controlling breeding difficulties."



Wheat Drill Guide      A foreword to the leading article, "Grain Size of ... Wheat" in The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales (June) says: "Wheat growers generally are seized with the necessity for varying the setting of the drill according to the variety to be sown and the condition of the seed. For instance, a drill set to sow, say, 50 lb. per acre of a large full grain, will perhaps sow up to 60 lb. of small 'shotty' seed. The relative size of the grain, dusting the seed with copper carbonate, and bleaching, all affect the rate of flow through the drill. In making allowance for these factors, farmers in the past have been guided more or less by experience and calculations based on roughly-made tests prior to sowing. Recently, however, Mr. C. Walkden Brown, Experimentalist at Condobolin Experiment Farm, analysed the results of tests carried out by him in respect of the seasons 1930 to 1934, and in consequence has been able to classify very accurately thirty-five of our most popular varieties according to the manner in which each of the factors mentioned affects the rate of seed-ing. This information should be most helpful in enabling growers in future to make a much more accurate allowance when setting the drill for such factors as grain size and weight, bleaching, dusting, etc."

Changes In Wind-Blown Soils      Harley A. Daniel of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station is author of an article in Journal of the American Society of Agronomy (July) on physical changes in soils of the southern high plains. His summary paragraphs say: "The mechanical analyses of a large number of cropped and virgin surface and sub-surface soils of the southern high plains were determined and compared with the sand, silt, and clay contents of the soil drifts. The greatest difference between drift material and the cropped and virgin surfaces occurred in the coarse- and medium-textured types. The drifts contained an average of 37.8% less silt and clay and 29.3% more sand than the adjacent virgin soil. It was also found that the increase in percentage of sand in the drifts was in proportion to the amount of silt and clay removed by the wind shifting the soil. . . The drift from the coarse-textured soils had the highest clay ratios and the clay soils the lowest; however, the data reported seemed to indicate that there was very little relation between the clay ratio and wind erosion."

Fertilizer Sales Up      Wall Street Journal (July 18) reports: "The National Fertilizer Association announced that fertilizer tax tag sales in the 12 reporting southern states in the fiscal year ended June 30, totaled 4,163,301 equivalent tons, or 6% larger than for the preceding 12 months, and was the largest volume for the period since 1930. With the exception of South Carolina, which reported a slight decline, increases occurred in all of the states. June sales, totaling 84,368 tons, were 28% larger than in June, 1935. In recent years June sales have accounted for only 1.6% of the year's total. July-June sales in the five midwestern states, aggregating 394,519 tons, were 22% larger than in the year ended June, 1935, and were the largest for any fiscal year since 1930-31. Each of the states reported a sizable increase over the preceding year, with sales increasing 45,465 tons. June sales were considerably smaller than June, 1935. In past years June sales in the Midwest have been only about one-half of 1% of the year's total."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 6.50-7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 127  $5/8$ -129  $5/8$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 125  $5/8$ -127  $5/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -135 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ -152 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$ -116; Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 112; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109-110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 89; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 92-94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38  $7/8$ -39  $1/8$ ; K.C. 39-40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ -39 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 39; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 100-102; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 89-96; No. 2, Minneap. 61-62; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210-216.

Maryland Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.75 per stave barrel in the East. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$3-\$4.25 per barrel in city markets. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.25-\$2.15 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.40 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys \$1.25-\$2 in city markets; 90¢-\$1.40 f.o.b. Macon. East Shore Virginia Yellow onions 70¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets. Iowa stock 85¢-90¢ in Pittsburgh. New Jersey Yellows 75¢-\$1.05 in consuming centers. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$1.50-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, auction sales \$300-\$380 bulk per car in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 17 points from the previous close to 12.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.19 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 13.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 13.00 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXII, No. 17.

Section 1

July 21, 1936

## ATOMIC MOVIES

The spectrographic motion pictures, or atomic movies, marking the entry of motion pictures into a new field of great value to industry, were announced yesterday at the opening session of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology conference on spectroscopy, the Associated Press reports from Cambridge. It photographs light which has passed through a slit and prism to form a rainbow. The new movies give a continuous record, and draw long, continuous spectrum lines from the start of the burning of any kind of atom until its finish. The lines appear whenever the atom enters the flaming state and fade when it is consumed. The device is useful for analyses of blood and other body fluids. With one, as little as a single drop of blood, placed on the tips of a carbon arc, can be made to show what it contains.

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## SAWFLY

## THREATENS

## PAPER SUPPLY

An Ottawa report to the New York Times says it has been admitted officially that unless the government's efforts to combat the insect come to a rapid success the European spruce sawfly will in a quarter of a century have wiped out the Eastern Canadian spruce, on which American newspapers depend for the major part of their newsprint supply. Since this foreign pest was introduced into Canada accidentally six years ago it has spread from the Gaspé peninsula, where it has killed 6,000 square miles of spruce, as far west as Temiskaming, Quebec. It has done much damage in Nova Scotia. How firmly the blight has established itself in Quebec is not known yet, but the government and private interests have about 1,400 searchers in the field. The only effective way to combat the fly is to introduce a parasite in sufficient quantity to destroy it. The problem is to do this in time.

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## FIGHT

## PARALYSIS

## SPREAD

In its fight to keep infantile paralysis from spreading beyond the borders of Alabama and Tennessee; the United States Public Health Service has sent Dr. Alexander G. Gilliam to Kentucky, the Washington Post reports. He will use there the same spray preventive Dr. Charles Armstrong invented and is using in the epidemic areas. Although no cases have been reported in Kentucky, the people there are concerned over the epidemic, Health Service officials explained. The disease within the last week, they reported, has shifted the center of its attack from Alabama to Tennessee, but is on the wane in both States.

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Rice Meal                    E. W. Crampton of McGill University, reports in  
In Hog                    Scientific Agriculture (Ottawa, May) results of feeding  
Ration                    rice meal in the hog ration. His summary says: ". . .  
                             rice feed is a product which when properly used has considerable value for hogs, particularly for young growing pigs, where its high fat and low fibre are of special importance. Because of its tendency to produce soft carcasses when fed in excess, rations for fattening pigs should probably not contain over 25% of this feed. Larger allowances may also adversely affect feed consumption and hence reduce rate of gain on fattening pigs. The possibility of correcting the tendency toward soft fat by a 'hardening period' previous to marketing, thus taking advantage of the value of rice feed for the growing pig but avoiding its undesirable effects on carcass quality, would seem well worth investigating. Barley would seem to be a more desirable feed with which to mix rice feed than oats."

Gophers                    Jerome T. Syverton and George Packer Berry of the  
May Carry                  University of Rochester, contribute to Proceedings of the  
Plague                    Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (February  
                             to June) an article of which the summary follows: "Evidence is presented of the susceptibility of the 'gopher' or Richardson ground squirrel, *Citellus richardsonii* (Sabine), to the virus of equine encephalomyelitis, Western type. Twelve successive passages through 'gophers' have been effected by intranasal instillation of virus-brain tissue suspensions derived from the preceding passage. The virus was recovered following the final passage. Its pathogenicity for guinea pigs and its specificity were demonstrated. It is suggested that the 'gopher' and other wild rodents may possibly act as reservoir hosts for the virus in nature."

Vitamin C                  Editorial comment in Food (London, July) says in  
In Canned                  part: "Some incredulity greeted the statement in 1933 by  
Sauerkraut                Parsons and Harn that in some brands of canned sauerkraut  
                             the vitamin C content of the sauerkraut had been duplicated on canning. It would appear, however, that there was more in their statement than the incredulous were prepared to accept. During the latter part of last year communications to Nature indicated that several fresh foodstuffs, like cabbage, cauliflower, carrots and so forth, give a higher ascorbic value on being cooked or boiled with water....It is interesting to connect this later work with that of the two American workers, and significance will be found in the fact that the later work would appear to show that cabbage certainly contains vitamin C in the combined form, and that it is released by cooking. The value to the canning industry of such work should not be overlooked. The canning processes are a particularly controlled form of cooking, and it is probable that the release of the combined vitamin C takes place to the maximum in the canning operation."



Dakota,  
Range  
Problem

In a long report from Rapid City, S. D. to the New York Times (July 19), Felix Belair, Jr. says in part: ". . . strong burning winds blow hot dry dust from the uncovered stretches of earth that once were part of one of the best range regions in the world. Drought and the grasshopper have worked hand in hand to cure the grass in the fields and strip to the stalks all greener vegetation. But years of mining the soil by latter day homesteaders, called 'soddies' by indignant cattlemen, have taken greater toll. Land that should have been left in grass which survived all droughts before the white man came has since been planted to wheat and rye and oats. . . Where the land was left unbroken the highways show no drifts of dust, but where a withered crop of grain stands ruined in an adjoining field, the ditches beside the road are filled to overflowing with the black earth. . . The philosophy of the Twenties that one good crop can make up for several years' losses still prevails among too many of the dry-land farmers. . . 'This state now has 4,000,000 acres of such farms on its hands,' says C. L. Chase. 'We got all of it through foreclosures. Now we don't permit dry-land farming on any of this range country. We know it can't pay out over the years but can only ruin land that nature meant to be left in grass. We are trying to help nature instead of defying it. All this land is now being sown back to wheat grass at the rate of seven pounds to the acre. Unfortunately, buffalo grass can't be planted again once it has been plowed up'. . ."

Wisconsin  
Farming

"The reasonably good crop situation over a large part of Wisconsin demonstrates that a type of farming that conserves the soil is not altogether exposed to the vagaries of weather," says Bernhard Ostrolenk in a Madison report to the New York Times (July 20). "Though there has been damage by heat and drought, Wisconsin farmers have hopes of good crops. . . It is not the temporary aspect of the drought that worries Wisconsin but the need for much permanent readjustments. Like many other states, Wisconsin suffers from the planlessness with which her agricultural resources have been developed -- nay, exploited. In no other field of economic activity has the doctrine of laissez faire been given freer rein than in the rise of agricultural lands. . . Wisconsin has finally come to recognize that a considerable proportion of its farm population, especially in the northern regions, is stranded. They need to be moved for their own good as well as that of the state. The state must attempt to undo the damage of unregulated private initiative. Legislation has been passed that will enable the counties, and finally the state, to take the tax delinquent land out of the market, on the assumption that such land is submarginal. But that is only a part of the problem. Means must be found to administer and utilize the land thus thrown out of cultivation. To that end definite land planning programs, including reforestation, are being proposed.."

Farmers  
Holding  
Wheat

"One cheerful note in the predominantly doleful news about the drought," says a brief editorial note in Today (July 18), "is that for once the farmers themselves instead of dealers or speculators alone are profiting from booming wheat markets. In the winter-wheat belt, where the crop is about up to expectations, comparatively few farmers sold their grain until good prices coaxed it out."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 20, Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.00; cows good 5.00-5.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.25-8.50; vealers good and choice 6.50-7.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $126\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $124\frac{3}{4}$ - $126\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128-133; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 130-150; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $107\frac{1}{2}$ -110; Chi.  $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $108\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 89; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71  $\frac{7}{8}$ -74  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ -92; St. Louis 89; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $85\frac{3}{4}$ - $88\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 36  $\frac{7}{8}$ -37  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C.  $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $38\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $34\frac{1}{2}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 97-99; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 87-94; No. 2, Minneap. 58-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ -207 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maryland Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$2.75-\$3.00 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.25 per barrel in city markets. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.00-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 75¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys, all sizes 90¢-\$2.00 per 1/2 bushel baskets in city markets. North Carolina, Hileys, all sizes \$1.00-\$2.00 per 1/2 bushel basket in a few cities; \$1.00-\$1.35 f.o.b. Hamlet. East Shore Virginia Yellow onions 70¢-\$1.00 per 50 lb sack in a few cities. New Jersey 50-lb sack Yellows 75¢-90¢ in consuming centers. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.00-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson water-melons, 34-36 pound average \$390-\$465 bulk per car in New York.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 12.96 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 12.09 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 13.17 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S. Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials  $24\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXII, No. 18.

Section 1.

July 22, 1936

## ULTRA-VIOLET STERILIZATION

Two Harvard scientists, W. F. Wells, instructor in sanitary science, and H. W. Brown, Harvard School of Public Health, announced yesterday that they had recovered the influenza virus from the air and killed it by contact with ultra-violet rays. Their success caps a series of patient studies over the last five years, opening up a vast field of preventive medicine, whereby the air in hospitals, operating theaters, schools and auditoriums may be freed from dangerous germs. They said their experiments proved this virus can drift alive for at least 30 minutes. In their experiments, Dr. Wells said, a suspension of the virus was drawn through a glass chamber with a glowing ultra-violet light in it and was rendered harmless.

## SANCTIONS CAUSED TRADE LOSS

A London wireless to the New York Times says that Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons yesterday that he was unable to estimate the aggregate cost to Great Britain of the loss of trade as a result of the League of Nations sanctions against Italy or to form any estimate on the effect on British trade with other countries. The figures he gave, however, indicated a large slump. In the seven months from December, 1935, to June, 1936, he said, the United Kingdom exports to Italy, including re-exports, were valued at 482,000 pounds, compared with 6,181,000 pounds for the seven months from December, 1934, to June, 1935, but it is not possible to attribute the whole of this decline to sanctions. Owing to payment difficulties and Italian import restrictions, the United Kingdom exports to Italy were declining before sanctions were imposed.

## SEARS SALES RISE

Dollar sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co., for the four weeks ended on July 16 rose 32.5 percent above those of the corresponding period last year, according to an Associated Press report from Chicago. This represents the largest increase this year. The volume of business for the four weeks amounted to \$39,841,752 compared to \$30,065,381 in the same period of 1935. For the twenty-four weeks ended on July 16 sales aggregated \$217,531,666, a gain of 22.1 percent, compared to \$178,122,304 reported for the twenty-four weeks ended July 16, 1935.



Soybean                      In reporting experiments on preventing nutritional  
In Poultry                  encephalomalacia in chicks by feeding vegetable oils,  
Ration                      Marianne Goettsch and Alwin M. Pappenheimer say in part  
                              in the Journal of Biological Chemistry, (July): "The ex-  
periments demonstrate that this nutritional brain disease is preventable  
by the addition to the synthetic diet of certain vegetable oils. Further-  
more, the protective factor may be extracted, though not completely, by  
95 percent ethyl alcohol. This extract has been stored for a year in  
the refrigerator without losing its efficacy. It has also been shown  
that the antiencephalomalacic factor is present in the non-saponifiable  
fraction of soybean oil. Care must be taken to exclude oxygen during  
saponification, and to select the proper solvent for extracting the  
non-saponifiable fraction. . . A 200-fold concentration of the active  
substance has been obtained. . . approximately 2.4 mg. daily per chick  
afford complete protection."

Ploughing                  Notes For the Month in the Journal of the Ministry  
For Grass                  of Agriculture (London, July) summarizes a paper by  
                              Professor R. G. Stapledon dealing with land policy as  
preparedness for war emergency. His scheme, he contended, "would assist  
to maintain a large and vigorous rural population; would, by increasing  
the supplies of fresh foods, such as milk, eggs and meat, tend to ensure  
the health of the nation; would help to safeguard supplies in time of  
war; and, incidentally, by employing more labour on the land, would in-  
vigorate the countryside. Reclamation and land improvement, he said,  
meant the plough, and modern methods of getting the most out of grass  
also meant the plough. The only security the nation could achieve, as  
regards food, was to ensure that every available acre of the country  
should always be in a fertile and ploughable condition, and every farmer  
skilled in the arts of husbandry. In peace we should produce all the  
milk, eggs, potatoes and vegetables we needed: in war, we could go a  
long way on a superabundance of these. If our methods of farming were  
right, we could in an emergency, easily and at once, concentrate more  
on cereals also, wheat on wheat lands, rye and oats on other lands; the  
highest acreage would be ready for the plough, because, if land were  
ploughed periodically for grass, on a rational rotational system, it  
could be kept at a level incomparably higher than at the last war crisis".

Long                      Veterinary Medicine (August) has a brief editorial  
Distance                  note as follows: "Professor Prawochenski of the Zootechni-  
Sires                      cal Institute of Borowina, Poland, recently had a lamb  
                              born to a doe that he had impregnated with seminal fluid  
received from the Cambridge (England) University, School of Agriculture,  
1500 miles distant. The seminal fluid was packed in ice immediately  
upon its collection and was used the third day following. The experiment  
demonstrates the widening possibilities for the future of using valuable  
sires to improve the quality of farm live stock. At the research station  
at Cambridge, a calf was recently born from fluid kept under controlled  
conditions for three days, and a lamb from fluid four days old. New  
York can now be reached from Central Europe by air transport, in but  
little more than half this period."



**Conservation Summary** The leading article in the New York Times Magazine (July 19) is "The Fight to Save a Continent" by R. L. Duffus. A foreword says, "the conservation program is seeking 'partnership with nature!'" His final paragraph says: "There is a democracy of land, water, sunlight, winds, plants, animals, insects, birds and fishes in which man has his proper place. Modern conservation says that human democracy is safe only if it allies itself with these other elements, all of which together make life possible upon the earth."

**Composting Sterilizes Fungi** An editorial in The Rhodesia Agricultural Journal (June) asks, "Do composts carry disease?" It quotes a reply by Dr. Ashby of the Imperial Mycological Institute which says in part: ". . . I believe that there would be very slight and probably no risk of spreading the maize diseases caused by *Diplodia zeae* and *Gibberella saubinetii* by adopting the Indore method of composting the stalks, trash and mouldy cobs, provided the material is suitably prepared and the method properly carried out. The optimum temperature for the germination of the spores and the mycelial growth of *Diplodia zeae* lies between 80° and 86°F. and the maximum between 95° and 104°; a temperature 10° higher than the maximum if maintained for a relatively short period under the conditions of aeration and humidity of the fermenting mass would destroy that fungus and other pathogenic fungi. In a normal fermentation the temperature during the first few weeks may rise to about 150°F. and be maintained near that for a considerable time; such a temperature under the moist conditions of the fermentation must be rapidly destructive to the pathogenic fungi."

**Vapour Treatment of Blue Mould.** L. F. Mandelson, pathologist of the Queensland Department of Agriculture, reports in the June 1 issue of the Queensland Agricultural Journal on experiments with vapours for the control of blue mould of tobacco. "Pathologists of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research recently evolved a method for successfully protecting tobacco seedlings from blue mould infection, by growing them in covered seed-beds in which various liquids were vapourised. The most satisfactory results were obtained by using a concentration of benzol vapour produced by an area of liquid equal to two square inches per square foot of bed. Toluol and petrol were also investigated as evaporating materials. . . Reports have indicated that benzol has been successfully tested in the various States, and in Western Australia satisfactory results were also obtained with petrol and 'X3 solvent' when used at half the recommended strength. . ."

**Sulphur Dust Tests** The Canadian Department of Agriculture has found sulphur dust to be very effective in preventing plant rust but due to wastage and danger to operators the method is not considered to be commercially economic, a report to the Commerce Department from Ottawa states. During experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm sulphur dust was discharged from airplanes flying at altitudes of approximately fifteen feet. Wastage was heavy and several planes were destroyed during experiments.



July 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.25-6.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 6.75-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 127-129; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 125-127; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 128-133; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 130-150; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $107\frac{1}{2}$ - $111\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $108\frac{3}{4}$ -111; St. Louis  $109\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $107\frac{1}{2}$ -110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 90; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $71\frac{7}{8}$ - $74\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $93\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 91-92; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $87\frac{1}{4}$ - $91\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $36\frac{7}{8}$ - $37\frac{3}{8}$ ; K.C.  $37\frac{1}{2}$ -40; Chi.  $37$ - $37\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 38; No. 1 malting barley Minneap. 93-95; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 85-90; No. 2 Minneap. 57-58; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203-209.

Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.10 per stave barrel in a few eastern cities; \$2.75-\$3.00 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pound sack in the East. Virginia Cobblers \$2.75-\$3.50 per barrel in city markets. Georgia Elberta peaches all sizes, 90¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys, all sizes, 85¢-\$1.65 per 1/2 bushel basket in a few cities. North Carolina, Hileys, all sizes 90¢-\$1.75 per 1/2 bushel basket in the east; 85¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey 50-lb sack Yellow onions brought 70¢-90¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Yellows 65¢-90¢ per 50 lb sack in a few cities. California and Arizona Salmon meat cantaloupes \$1.75-\$3.00 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson water-melons 34-36 pound average sold \$400-\$425 bulk per car in New York.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 13.00 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.92 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.37 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.35 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20- $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXII, No. 19.

Section 1

July 23, 1936

CIVIL SERVICE POSTMASTERS      President Roosevelt last night issued an executive order moving first, second and third class postmasterships into the Civil Service as vacancies appear, says a Washington Post report. There are 13,730 jobs in the three categories, divided thus: First class, 1,007; second class, 3,154; third class, 9,659. The order was signed by the President Monday night and released at the White House last night. The order made clear the President's intention to separate the Postoffice Department's jobs from charges of political favoritism, requiring that as rapidly as vacancies occur, Civil Service examinations must be held, with the appointee having the highest grade receiving the office, regardless of his political beliefs.

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CRISIS      The prolonged drought which has withered a third of the Canadian wheat crop is now threatening Western livestock with destruction, says a Montreal report to the New York Times. Charles Cockcroft, Provisional Treasurer of Alberta, informed the Dominion Government today that unless half a million head of cattle were evacuated from his Province or feed was brought in for them they must be killed and sold for what they would fetch. Prime Minister Mackenzie King said that the livestock problem had already been considered by his government and that it was prepared to cooperate with the Provinces either by importing feed into the drought areas or moving the herds to other parts of the country.

DROUGHT AREA COMMITTEE      Calling for a comprehensive study looking, apparently, to wide changes in the use of land in the central portion of the country, the press reports that President Roosevelt yesterday created a Great Plains Drought Area Committee and instructed the members to report to him next month when he is making his personal inspection of the devastated farm sections. Named as chairman of the committee was Morris L. Cooke, rural electrification administrator. Other members are Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator; Rexford Guy Tugwell, resettlement administrator; John C. Page, acting director of the Bureau of Reclamation; Col. Richard C. Moore, Engineers Corps, U.S.A., at Kansas City, and Frederick H. Fowler, director of the drainage basin study of the National Resources Committee.

FEDERAL REVENUES HIGHER      A comparison of Treasury records yesterday revealed, says an Associated Press report, that Government revenues for the fiscal year just closed were the largest for any year since 1921. A breakdown of receipts for the year showed the income tax trending back toward its once dominant position as the source of most of the Government's income.



Domesticating Animals      Discussing domestication of animals, L.A. Merillat in Veterinary Medicine (August) says in part: "The popular opinion today among zoological anthropologists is that animals came to man, not vice versa. The dog may be cited as an example. From the lurking poacher of the human domicile to watchman, hunter, companion, and puppy playmate of the children was obviously a shorter step in animal domestication than luring wild mares, ewes, goats and cows to furnish a milk supply. Except for the flesh, fur and hides obtained by the dangerous task of killing animals with ineffective weapons, the dog and the milkers were the first sources of human provisions furnished by animals. How come? While the one-time luxuriant soil of Central Asia -- cradle of civilization -- was slowly changing to its present state of aridity, wild life, as the theory goes, concentrated more and more in the narrowing oases where their only chance of survival rested in the helping hand of man who, under the circumstances, had less chasing and capturing to do than prehistorians previously supposed. Modern research, which is fast unfolding human history far beyond former concepts, has upset the immature conclusion that man in his superior wisdom went out and simply captured animals to put to work for him. In short, the domestication of animals was an inescapable event of human development. It belongs to the geologic-geographic-biologic transformations from which nothing on earth could escape. The battle of life in a region of lessening flora, brought the fauna into closer relationship, and that in a word explains the interdependence of man and his domestic animal possessions. . ."

Dairy Science Summary      Ice Cream Trade Journal (July) carries a long article, "The Dairy Scientist Finds --" by A. C. Dahlberg, of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva which includes a general review of the American Dairy Science Association meeting in Pennsylvania in June, with particular attention to reports of interest to the ice cream trade.

N. H. Pullorum Testing      New Hampshire has jumped far into the lead of all states in the country in percentage of chickens tested for Pullorum disease. Actually a third of the entire hen population of the state were blood-tested during the past year in the regular campaign which is believed the most intensive ever waged by poultrymen against this malady. In spite of the large number of tests, involving 370,176 birds, the percentage of infection was found very small, amounting to only .18 of one per cent. (New Hampshire Extension Service)

Ohio Rural Electrification      Consumers' Cooperation (July) says: "The popularity of the cooperative rural electrification program in the state of Ohio is indicated by a statement made by Murray D. Lincoln, Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, who said at a recent meeting of the Directors of National Cooperatives, Inc., at Columbus, 'In Champaign County, Ohio, 1925 farmers out of a total of 2135, not served with electricity, have signed petitions declaring their intention to use cooperative electricity when made available. There are 2344 farms in this county, of which only about 200 have been served by electricity.' "



Highway Roads and Streets (July), commenting editorially on  
Planning the Federal-State highway surveys, says: ". . . When the  
work is completed we shall expect to know what additional  
roads are to be improved and what roads should be omitted from a national  
and local program of improvement; how many miles are to serve truck traf-  
fic and how many are to serve lighter weight vehicles, what roads will  
serve city property and what will serve agricultural areas, what cities  
are to be by-passed and what bottle-necks can be eliminated. These and  
other facts when established will provide a sound basis for future high-  
way development and equitable taxation with which to pay for it. In  
addition the data will definitely show the benefits of road service to  
rural residents and urban residents and how much each should contribute.  
We shall more accurately know the value of the so-called intangible  
benefits of roads about which we have talked in general terms, what it  
is worth to go to church, if you will, to have a doctor, if you must,  
to go to school and return back home. Roads are here to stay and we  
need to know, in fact we must know, what it costs to own and operate  
them, where they should be built, who shall pay for them and what is  
fair tax on those who pay. We now have the time, money, personnel and  
leadership to carry this undertaking to a useful conclusion and no other  
undertaking with Federal highway funds is likely to return a greater  
value per dollar invested than this much needed survey."

USSR Land A Moscow report to the New York Times says that the  
Transfer of 6,500,000 acres of land from State farms to  
collective farms in the Ukraine, Kursk, Black Earth and  
Azov-Black Sea regions has been ordered by the government in another  
move designed to improve the lot of the socialized peasantry and to in-  
crease the quantity and variety of foodstuffs. The transfer is motivated  
by the diminishing importance of State farms in the Soviet Union's food-  
producing system and the increasing need of more land on the part of  
collective farms, which are the mainstay of Soviet agriculture. Now that  
more food is available through ordinary channels, thousands of State  
farms have far more land than they need. Under the new decree such land  
will be deeded in perpetuity to near-by collective farms that need it.  
Much of this land will be devoted to such specialties as bee-keeping,  
fish breeding, etc., as well as to increasing the areas growing grain  
and vegetables.

Canada's An increase of more than 75 percent was shown in  
Exports Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in  
June over the same month last year, according to a report  
by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the same time exports to foreign  
countries were up almost 9 percent. The United Kingdom led empire coun-  
tries, taking goods worth \$33,270,582, an increase of \$15,756,606, or  
more than 89 percent, while the United States was the best customer among  
foreign countries, taking goods worth \$26,462,175, a decrease of  
\$1,275,775. Canada's exports in June were valued at \$79,181,000, a gain  
of \$20,676,371, or more than 35 percent. (Canadian Press)

Dairy The July issue of the Journal of Dairy Science contains  
Papers abstracts of all the papers presented at the annual meeting  
of the American Dairy Science Association last month.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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July 22 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.00-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 126 $\frac{1}{4}$ -128 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 124 $\frac{1}{4}$ -126 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ -130 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 127 $\frac{1}{4}$ -149 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -109; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 107-110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 91; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71-7/8-74 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 93-95 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 92; No. 3, Chi. 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ -94 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 36 7/8-37 1/8; K.C. 36-39; Chi. 36-37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 38; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 92-94; No. 3, Minneap. 83-89; No. 2, Minneap. 56-57; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maryland and Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.25 per stave barrel in eastern markets. New Jersey Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, 90¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in eastern markets; \$1.10-\$1.50 all sizes per bushel basket f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hileys ranged 65¢-\$1.55 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina Hileys, all sizes, \$1.00-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1/2 bushel basket in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.75 all sizes per bushel baskets f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey 50-lb. sack Yellow onions sold 70¢-\$1.00 in a few cities. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.25-\$3.00 per standard crate of 45 melons in a few cities. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-36 lb. average sold \$310-\$430 bulk per car in New York City; 30-34 lb. average \$1.50-\$2.25 f.o.b. Allendale; 28-34 lb. average \$160-\$225 f.o.b. Hamlet.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 13 points to 12.87 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.07 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 12.24 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-29 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 22-22 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXII, No. 20

Section 1

July 24, 1936

## WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

With estimates on the wheat crop in Canada being steadily lowered and trade estimates commencing to center around 240,000,000 bushels for all provinces, considerably more attention is being paid to the world situation, says a Chicago report to the New York Times. Leading commission houses in Chicago say Canada cannot afford to export more than 240,000,000 bushels to European countries in the 1936-37 season, in view of its reduced crop, and even this figure can only be reached by a heavy reduction in the carryover from the previous crop. The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates world import requirements for the 1936-37 season at 525,000,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 bushels in excess of last season.

## DROUGHT PROGRAM

Swinging into full stride on the first day since its inception, the Great Plains Drought Committee began work yesterday on the President's long-time program of drought control, with erection of thousands of dams and tapping of sub-surface rivers as first suggestions. Morris L. Cooke, named the day before yesterday by the President as chief of the committee, outlined a general program of water conservation "at the source" by upstream engineering, with the plan including the pumping of water by electricity to dry areas. (Press.)

## FREIGHT RATES ON FEED

Directors of the Federal Administration's drought relief program asked western railroads yesterday to help drought-ruined farmers by reducing freight rates on feed for starving cattle, says a Chicago report by the Associated Press. The request came in the midst a renewed heat wave which cut steadily into crop prospects in the farm belt. The federal representatives suggested a 50 percent reduction in rates on roughage, such as cornstalks, beet tops and ensilage; and a 33 1/3 percent slash in rates on hay and vegetable meals such as soybean meal and flaxseed meal. E. B. Boyd, chairman of the trunk line group, declined to discuss the situation prior to a decision, but an official who attended the session said there was some debate over whether the rate reductions could be limited to those who needed them. (A.P.)

## CATTLE DISEASE COMMISSION

Governor Lehman of New York set up an unofficial commission of experts yesterday to study the subject of two cattle ailments, Bang's disease and mastitis. Recommendations based on the commission's findings are to be presented to the legislature next winter. (New York Times.)



Chemical                      The Engineering Journal (Canada, July) says editorial-  
Engineering                      ly: "The growing complexity of modern life is characterized  
by the ever-increasing diversity of the material needs of  
the community and by the rise of many new kinds of industry engaged in  
satisfying those needs. This is well illustrated by the rapid growth of  
the chemical industries during the past twenty-five years, during which  
in the older chemical plants there has been extensive replacement of  
former methods by new processes which utilize recent scientific advances,  
while new plants are producing a host of entirely new materials. Huge  
organizations have been established to control these new activities and  
market their products. . . In the words of Dr. Little 'Chemical engineer-  
ing. . . is not a composite of chemistry and mechanical and civil en-  
gineering, but itself a branch of engineering, the basis of which is  
those unit operations which in their proper sequence and co-ordination  
constitute a chemical process as conducted on the industrial scale.' In  
connection with the World Power Conference to be held this year in the  
United States there is taking place in London an international Chemical  
Engineering Congress. We may perhaps regard this event as a timely  
recognition, if any were needed, of the importance of that branch of  
engineering in the world's work. . ."

N. Y. State                      Aided by an early spring and cool, damp weather, the  
Reforestation                      Conservation Department of N. Y. State has been able to  
break all previous tree planting records for any one  
planting season by over 11,000,000 and came within 700,000 trees of  
breaking any one year record. During this spring planting season just  
closed a total of 37,187,379 trees were planted upon reforestation  
areas. Present plans of the Conservation Department call for the plant-  
ing of about 22,000,000 during the coming fall season and if this sched-  
ule is adhered to, the year's total will be about 57,000,000 trees, near-  
ly 20,000,000 above any other year. (Game Breeder and Sportsman, July)

Bread                              Bread which resists getting stale and which is claimed  
Patent                              to remain fresh for a considerably longer time than the  
ordinary yeast leavened bread, forms the subject matter of  
a patent (No. 2,040,249) granted recently to A. K. Epstein and B. R.  
Harris, Chicago inventors. The mere addition to the dough batch of a  
small quantity of wood sugar, technically known as xylose (a substance  
obtained from straw and other vegetable materials), is sufficient to  
ward off staleness, according to the claims of the inventors. About  
one-pound of wood sugar for every 200 pounds of flour used in making up  
the dough batch is all that is required. In all other respects the  
dough mixture is the same as that conventionally used in making yeast  
leavened bread. (Science Service)

Bees                                In Southern Germany there is a bee farm where bees  
For Poison                        are raised for their sting poison and not for honey, the  
poison obtained being sold as an anti-rheumatic. The  
farm which has some 50 million bees is conducted along advanced scienti-  
fic lines, according to reports received by the Chemical Division of the  
Commerce Department.



Drought                    The Tanners Council of America has announced that  
Cattle                    it foresaw no flooding of the market with hides of drought  
Program                   cattle purchased by the Federal Government. The council  
                         issued this statement on the government drought cattle  
program: "Contracts issued by the government last week for the process-  
ing of any possible drought cattle purchases merely completed plans for  
dealing with possible future emergencies. These contracts are entirely  
contingent upon any necessity which may arise for actual cattle pur-  
chases. Present government intentions minimize the importance of cattle  
purchases since commercial markets are firm and cattle shipments are be-  
ing readily absorbed by commercial markets. ." Supplementing this an-  
nouncement the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation released the  
following statement: "All hides and skins from the slaughter of animals  
to be purchased under this program will be retained by the AAA and will  
be donated to the FSCC, and the hides will be put into storage and will  
be eventually placed on the market after liquidation of the present  
stock." (Press)

Curly Top                To produce a tomato with qualities resistant to west-  
Studies                   ern yellow blight, commonly known as curly top, is planned  
                         by Dr. Loran Blood, plant pathologist of the Utah State  
Agricultural College, Logan. The main difficulty is finding a host plant.  
More than 800 varieties and strains of tomatoes have been tested and no  
resistance has been found to any marked degree. Twenty wild varieties  
have been imported from Mexico and tested, some of these show favorable  
signs of resistance. By careful crossing and hybridizing this resistance  
may be increased until a plant evolves which will have the power to resist  
western yellow blight, Dr. Blood believes. The plant breeding is being  
carried on at Logan, although trial grounds, under the direction of Dr.  
Blood, are at Hurricane where between 30,000 and 50,000 plants are set  
out each year to test for curly top resistance. (Western Canner & Packer,  
July)

Flax For                   "A committee appointed by the Textile Foundation to  
Paper                    supervise experimental studies on the growing and uses of  
                         flax concludes that a cleaning process more effective than  
any tried in these studies will have to be developed to produce a fiber  
satisfactory for paper making," says an editorial in Paper Trade Journal  
(July 16) "These studies are fully described in 'Experimental studies in  
Flax Growing, Decorticating, Chemical Degumming and Manufacture into  
Yarns and Papers'. Flax was grown in southern localities of the United  
States under the supervision of Lyster H. Dewey, Department of Agricul-  
ture. . . The yields of straw were found to be too low and the cost of  
separating the fiber too high for profitable commercial operations.  
However, it is stated that different localities might give better yields  
of straw. Also, that future improvements in mechanical methods of de-  
corticating and in chemical methods of degumming may enable 100 percent  
flax to be run on cotton and woolen equipment profitably. . . Five samples  
of American flax processed in different ways were made into experimental  
papers. Three of these were made by the National Bureau of Standards  
and two by the American Writing Paper Company. In every case, the fiber  
was found to be of good quality but not sufficiently free from dirt,  
shive, and woody material. . ."



Section 2  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 23 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.25; cows good 5.25-6.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.75; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.25-7.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-11.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 127  $5/8$ -129  $5/8$ ; No. 2 D. No. Spr\* Minneap. 125  $5/8$ -127  $7/8$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ -132 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ -149 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 111-111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110-111; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72  $3/8$ -75  $3/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 94-99; St. Louis 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 38-38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ -39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ -37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 92-94; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 83-88; No. 2, Minneap. 58-59; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ -209 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$3.00-\$3.25 per stave barrel in eastern markets. New Jersey Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pound sacks in a few cities. Virginia Cobblers \$2.75-\$3.25 per barrel in the east. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes 75¢-\$1.50 per 1/2 bushel basket in eastern cities. North Carolina Hileys, all sizes, 85¢-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets. New Jersey 50 pound sacks Yellow onions brought 75¢-\$1.00 in a few cities. Virginia Yellows 65¢-75¢. California and Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.00-\$3.00 per standard crate of 45 melons in a few eastern cities. North Carolina, standard crates, Salmon Meats, all sizes \$1.25-\$2.25. Georgia Tom Watson water-melons; 20-22 lb average sold \$225-\$235 bulk per car in Chicago; 22-24 lb. average \$45-75.00 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 12.92 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.04 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.29 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.26 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 20 cents; Y.Americas, 20-20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.